THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,417—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	CALEDONIA	6000	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	EGYPT	8000	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 851
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	...	..	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	...	15 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	2 Augt.	4 Sept.	13 Sept.	...
Locksley Hall	3583	12 Augt.	7 Sept.	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5591	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newby Hall	4388	7 Sept.	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	12 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Bagdad	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	23 Nov.	...
City of London	3936	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5591	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	8 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	12 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	19 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Poona	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

* N.B.—All these steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	739
" Liverpool	693	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 24th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri. 25th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Aug. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pundua," 3,305 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	"
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th "	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec,	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan,	1912.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	S. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Baicich	7583	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, (-om 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
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J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6/ PER CASE!

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs.	1-2 per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... "	2-8 "
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re.	1-0 "
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... "	1-0 "
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	.. "	1-0 "
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... "	1-0
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs.	3-0

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE, PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING WELSH COAL, at Bombay, for one year, ending 14th September, 1912, will be received at Bombay Dockyard, up to 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1911.

For particulars see Notice No. 5914, in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 17th August, 1911, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Churney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds, and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-45	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of built oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit. or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 21st August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 16th Aug., 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
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TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 20th.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
7 to 8 P.M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.

EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.

NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

MONDAY, 21st AUG :—SPORTS ON SKATES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 9—10, 88, 87, 86, 89 case No. 368, 2 Chinch Bunder Road Building, St. No. 14—16, case No. 7, Chunam Kiln Road.

Building St. No. 7, 83 case No. 18-5, Girgaum Road and Bhatwadi Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whip cords, White Serge, Cricket Flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher & Co's and next to King & Co., in Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned the balance of a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. "Persia" comprising:—

Fancy checked, Vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super venetians, black and blue venetian coatings, fancy colored superior whipcord suitings, fancy colored ulster coatings, Shikari tweeds, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, white striped and cricket flannels, etc., of 8 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 19th August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One French level with stand, two level staff in box, 6 wooden poles with iron rod, one desk cross staff, gunters chain, brass cross staff with stand, two improved fractional scale boxes, glass box for copying maps, brass parallel rule, Stanley's scale boxes carpenter's tools, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham, by Press, suitable for single or pair, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1911.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December,

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000,

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE AND SILVER UTENSILS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr the Receiver in Suit No. 1142 of 1909 (Purshotam vs. Sunderdas), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Government Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 21st August, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) the following :—

Safe by Godrej, 24×24×30 inches, almyrah, sofa, agand lamps, chandeliers, chairs, boxes, cots, etc., also a large quantity of silver utensils such as handgagar, trays, lottas, kettle, tea set, cups, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, such as set of large dining table in 4 pieces, chairs, mirrored large sideboard, cupboards, marble top tables, corner cabinets, Singapore cane chairs, easy chairs, carpets, woollen rugs, iron and teak bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes, and hanging presses washhand and dressing tables, books, table ornaments, iron hot case, copper pots, etc., the property of the late Mrs. Briggs.

The property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Falkland Road and Bapty Road and formerly known as the Bapty Flour Mills or "Moorgs" Mills.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bicknell Manwanjee and Romer, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Vallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1911, at 4 30 p. m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Esajee Tajbhoy under the power of sale, reserved to the Mortgagees, by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of March, 1906, the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly :—All that piece or parcel of land with the mills, buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns and offices, erected thereon, situate on the North-East side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,280 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201 202 420 421 422 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508 and 510 and New Nos.——A 2 ——13926, 13938, 14013 and 14026, Old 13925, 2 A 3 Survey No. 39 and New Survey Nos.—— 6952, 6952 1 A 1 A ——and——and assessed by the Collector of Municipal 6957 6954 Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2540, 2-2, 2555 to 2562 (3) and Street Nos. 491-493, 495 497, 499, 1—2—15, 19, 21 and 23 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the Bapty Road, on or towards the South partly by the Falkland Road and partly by the property of Liladhar Naronjee, on or towards the West partly by a Masjid and partly by the property of Ardeshir Dorabjee Palkhiwala and on or towards the East by the property of Esaa Kasilfa.

Secondly :—All that piece of land with stables standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 850 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the North of the Bapty Road, outside the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 201, 202, 420, 421, 422, 449, A 2 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, 510 and New No.—— 13925, 1 A Old Survey No. 39 and New Survey No.—— 6925 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2468, Street No. 235 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by Municipal vacant ground, on or towards the South by the Bapty Road, on or towards the East by the property of Dawarkadas Keswojee and on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, used as stables.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell Manwanjee and Romer, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH AUGUST.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture rich glassware, dinner and dessert sets, best plated-ware, mahogany screw dining table for 24 persons chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, English Maple sofa and chairs, English cushioned cane chairs, embossed plush and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, single and double almyrahs, cupboards, blackwood wardrobe bedsteads, marble topped dressing and washband tables, ice box, carpets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, show case, book case, clocks, Ditmar's majolica pillars, pianoforte, wind-proof lamps, very old fancy marble topped table resting on eagle bird stand, carved chiffoniers pictures, old china jars, Sheffield plateware, Parian figured clock, large bronze figures, marble clock, phonograph, bronze figured clock, camera, microscope, etc., the property of F. Southwell Piper, Esq., Senior Dock Master, Prince's and Victoria Docks, proceeding to England and of others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1911.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Dadar, near Portuguese Church Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs Mancklal and Tyabji, attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mrs. Anna Domigo Miranda and Domnic Francis Miranda, the mortgagors, and in pursuance to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 13th day of April, 1910, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of passion and tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 9605 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Portuguese Church Road, at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 290-214, and New No. 3982, 3864; Old Survey No. 347, and New Survey No. 1470, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329 and 4,330 and Street No. 686, 687, 688, 689 and 690, and bounded as follows i.e. :—On or towards the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Anna Alfriso and Domigo Valles, and on or towards the south by a Public Tank.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mancklal and Tyabji, Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their office Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at the corner, of Shaikh Memon Street, and first, Ganeshwadi Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1903.

Jivavahoo, widow, and others ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Sakarvahoo, widow, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit, on the 3rd day of August, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in one lot, the undermentioned immoveable property of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1911 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement ( ) or thereabouts, together with a house standing thereon, situate and being at Shaikh Memon Street and at the corner of the First Ganeshwadi Lane and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos 16 and 17, and Street No. 1.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Medows Street, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the under mentioned immoveable properties at 21 Mellow, Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the southside of Harkeness Road Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Cullandas Kirparam, being lot No. II ; on the south partly by the property of Mooljı Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Patit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572 Collector's New No. 2716, A A
Old Survey No. 21.—New Survey Nos. 7139 22, 24,
7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. 11.

Sale on the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,377 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cullandas Kirparam, being lot No. 1, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, A A
New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21— and —New 22 24
Survey Nos. 7189-7190 7240.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craige, Blunt and Caroe, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1911.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA FORT BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO,
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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES,—which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—August 16, at Altamont Lodge, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of Lancelot Graham, I. C. S., of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOND—July 26, at 22 Northbrook Road, Dublin, the wife of C G Bond, the Wiltshire Regt, of a son.
CHENEVIX-TRENCH—July 27, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of C G Chenevix-Trench D C, of a son.
GILL—July 30, at 4 New Road Chatham, the wife Lieut Charles E Hill, Royal Marine Light Inf, of a son.
BEADLE—Aug 1, at 27 Grove Road South, South ea, the wife of Lieut S W Beadle, R N, of a daughter.
HILL—July 23, at Selham, Sussex, the wife of Capt A R Hill, Cheshire Regt, Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GIBBS—BRASSEY—July 22, at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Capt William Gibbs, 7th Hussars, son of the late Antony Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, to Ruby Mabel, daughter of the late Henry Brassey, of Preston Hall, Kent.
HALIDAY—BURGESS—June 21, at St James's Cathedral, Mauritius, and at Civil Status Office, Curepipe, Lieut F S Haliday Hongkong and Singapore Battalion R G A to Elizabeth Emily, second daughter of Edwin Burgess, London.
LANCASTER—CARKETT-JAMES—July 22, at St Mary's Church, Hampton-on-Thames, Wilfred Drake, son of Charles Lancaster, JP of Westgarth Rock Ferry, Cheshire, to Dorothy Grace, daughter of C Carkett James, Controller-General, P W D of Cairo, and of Hampton-on-Thames.
SCHWANN—BRODIE—July 22, at St Mary's Westerham, Geoffrey Schwann, son of the Right Hon Sir Charles Schwann, Bart, M P and Lady Schwann, of 4 Princes Gardens, to Florence Mildred, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Brodie, of Charts Edge, Westerham.
TANNER—MOURILYAN—July 31, at Holy Trinity Church Folkestone, Capt Frederick Courtney Tanner, Royal Scots, to Ethelwyn Florence, daughter of Mr and Mrs F J Mourilyan, of Brussel.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—July 27, at The Wood, Ryde, I W Lucy, widow of the late General Sir Samuel Browne, V C, G C S I.
MORISON—July 24, at Mountblairy, Turriff, Col Frederick de Lamare Morison, of Bognie late Royal Scots, aged 68.
POLLOK MORRIS—July 23, at Craig, Kilmarnock, Col R M Pollok-Morris of Craig and Midleton, Ayr, aged 72.
POWER—July 21, at Kilmore, Tunbridge Wells, Sir William Tyrone Power, K C B D L aged 92.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer "Salsette" leaves at 2-39.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "Aida, an Egyptian tragedy." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "The experience we get for nothing is worth just about what it costs."—Philadelphia Record.

REPORTED THEFT.—A Hindu widow, named Ruttonbai, residing at Chinch Bunder, reports the theft of ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 1,345 from her room on Thursday evening.

AN ACCIDENT.—T. Hibard, a trainer of horses, was riding in the Riding School at Bellasis Road on Thursday, when his horse took fright and reared, throwing him off. He was removed to hospital where it was ascertained he was suffering from concussion of the brain as the result of the accident.

BOMBAY BRACH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the above Society will be held to-day when a paper will be read by Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Modi, B. A., on "An Iranian Precursor of Dante and an Irish Precursor of Dante." The meeting will take place at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THE AGRI COMMUNITY.—A special general meeting will be held to-morrow, Sunday, in Mhatre's Hall at Kumbharwada, at 12 a.m. (S.T.), to consider the acquisition question of the Temple and Dharmashals by the Improvement Trust, Bombay. All members of the community are cordially invited.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—An ordinary meeting of the above Association will be held in the hall of the Law Library of the Government Law School, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow, when Mr. K. N. Marphatia, B.A., LL.B., will deliver an address on Conveyancing. Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails only for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Br. Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, and Tanga, per s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at noon to-day.—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

LECTURE AT Y. M. M. A.—A special meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held to-morrow, Sunday, at 10-40 a. m. (S.T.) in Anjuman Islam School Hall New Nagpada, near the Corner of Dhaboo Street, when Mr. E. A. Syed will deliver a lecture in English on the "Defetes in the present System of Education." Mr. Kazim C. Tyabjee, B. A., LL.B., (Cantab) has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Those who understand English are cordially invited to attend.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to a Hindu woman named Rukhmabai, aged about 50, on Thursday night. It appeared that the woman attempted to cross Frere Road, when she was knocked down by the mud-guard of motor-car No. 700 D, which was driven by Mr. L. A. Schbchtendabtt. The car was at once stopped. The woman was removed to hospital, where it was ascertained she had sustained abrasions on the left arm, which was dressed. She was then allowed to go home. Yesterday she died in her house at Stone Bunder.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ..... La Ritirata Italiana ..... Drescher
a Suite Bal Costume ..... Toreador et Andalonse ..... Rubenstein
b Trot ..... De Cavalerie ..... Rubenstein
Selection ..... A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Valse ..... Amour Passager ..... Zulueta
Grand Fantasia ..... Edward Grieg's Popular Works ..... Grieg
Two Step ..... Billy Possum ..... Thurban

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day, Professor M. G. Welinkar, M. A., LL.B., will deliver a public address at 6-15 p. m., (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prathana Mandir, Girgaon, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject : "The Main currents of Social Reform." President M. K. Nawajan B.A., (Edinburgh), Indian Social Reform. To-morrow Sunday, the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prathana Mandir, Girgaon, when Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A. will conduct the class, and will lecture on "Greek History." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gosuldas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. N. Y. Kashalkar M.A., LL.B.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during July including animals sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Society, with the permission of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; and animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment as follows:—Cruelty cases fined by the Magistrates 416 ; overloading 4 ; animals in cruelty cases sent to the Hospital with fine 166 ; animals in cruelty cases sent to the Hospital without fine 3 ; animals in cruelty cases sent to the Pinjrapole with fine 2 ; warned and discharged 27 ; animals, total cases 618,638.

GIFT OF EDJCATION.

Chaturbhoy Shivjee Patthsala.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBUNDER, AUGUST 15.

The opening ceremony of the Chaturbhoj Shivjee Patkshala was performed yesterday evening.

An artistically decorated mandap was raised near the building for the occasion. The Administrator, H. H. the Darbar Shree Vajsurwala, arrived at 4 p.m. He was received by Shet Chaturbhoy and his two sons and friends. At the commencement of the ceremony, the students of the Pathsala recited verses in honour of Seth Chaturbhoy and the administrators. This ceremony was followed by an address which was given on behalf of Sath Chaturbhoy by his son Shet Valabhdas and thanked H. H. the Darbar Saheb for the interest and pleasure that were shewn by him from time to time. He said that in accordance with the arrangements that have been made by the State for scholastic teaching he had the pleasure to announce that Rs. 15,000 were set apart for teaching in the Vaishnav School ; and scholarships would be given to the students from the interest of the said sum. That in the said building a separate class for that purpose would be kept and the students would be provided with lodging.

In the course of his address he expressed his deep sorrow for the sad death of the daughter of the Junior administrator of the State. He said that he much regretted for the inability of Shree Jivaulalji Maharaj and he Hon'ble Shet Manmohandas to attend this ceremony that day.

While requesting his Highness the Durbar Sahib to open the building, he said that he had a great delight in doing so, as he was to request one who sincerely wished the welfare and progress of the institution.

H. H. Darbar Sahib, in reply said. "I have very little to say on this occasion. The gift of education is the highest of all of them and that too through our ancient and holy language for the study of the literature of the same. Moreover, this would be auxiliary to religious education and for this purpose I say that it would have been more delightful had the same hands that laid the foundation of this building opened it. Again H. H. the Darbar Saheb of Vadia, as well as the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas, was not able to come here for the purpose and so I accept your request with thanks. Every one would be delighted to know of your magnificent donation of Rs. 15,000 for scholarships to the students of the Vaishnav school. It is hardly necessary to say anything here about religious education. I only wish that other rich people may be inspired to follow his example for the help of the same. Now, gentlemen, I take your permission to open this building. After the building was opened pan-supari and attar gulab were distributed, and the ceremony terminated.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, AUGUST 16.

A cricket match was played in Bhavnagar, on Tuesday last, between Bhavnagar XI and Burvads team, which resulted in a victory for the former by eleven wickets and 57 runs, Mr Abdool played well contributing 118 runs to the home team's total, whilst Mr. Kazi's bowling helped to bring about the result.

Further showers of rain are reported as having fallen at Talaja, Mahoowa, Lilia, and Botad Bhavnagar territory, varying from 15 to 30 cents. At Dhola, yesterday morning, clouds came up and sky became overcast. Heavy rain threatened to come down, but in the mean time a stormy wind sprang up, and drove the clouds away. A smart shower fell, followed by drizzling rain. Grass is being imported by trainload, Ranpur, receiving the greater share. In Wadwan grass is not to be had at any prices. In consequence, several people have sent their cattle to the prinjapoly, the number being there about 600.

A MEMORIAL TO QUEEN MARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—The Coronation has been the occasion of a general outburst of popular feelings and has brought forth so many suggestions about its commemoration that it is now well-nigh impossible to add any more to their number. Some of the suggestions are no doubt thoughtful and reasonable, while others are curious and fantastic in the extreme, I, too, have had the honor of making one suggestion and it was published in your columns about three months ago. It was about giving complete remission of the salt duty, a tax which harasses the poor man, in particular. In all these suggestions, however, although one note predominates, which is loyalty to the throne, I find that, some how or other, the personality of the King enters more into the thoughts than does the personality of the Queen. Hence I wish to propose here a memorial which will be exclusively dedicated to the Queen. And what memorial will be more fitting than a Ladies' College in Bombay, the want of which is being keenly felt on account of the yearly increasing number of lady students in the presidency. The Director of Public Instruction makes some pertinent remarks about this in his last report, which will be read with interest by all lovers of female education. Such a memorial will also be more useful, than an aimless structure of stone and mortar for which no fixed purpose could be found and on which a large fortune will be frittered away. It is said that the hall which is going to be built with Sir Cowasjee's misplaced bounty will be set apart for public functions such as public meetings and lectures. Were there no public and private halls in the city, like the Town Hall, the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on the Dhobie Talao, the Y. M. C. A. Hall and the Prathana Samaj Hall which could answer for these temporary purposes ? If Sir Cowasjee can now revoke his former proposals, I am sure the Government will raise no objection, if the money be utilized for the purpose suggested by me above. If the plans are, however, so far advanced as not to be modified, then I am sure some other philanthropic gentlemen will come forward to subscribe the necessary funds. We are very proud of the fact that there is no want of public spirited citizens in Bombay ; but even if individual attempts do not succeed, let combined efforts at least rear up a memorial which will be a delicate and a fitting tribute to the universally beloved Queen, who is before all things, a good daughter, a good wife and a good mother.

"Vive le roi et reine."

S. B. GOKHALE.

Bombay, August 17.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th August.

658. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—

Sunday, the 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

659. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 20th inst., by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

660. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

661. Parade—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday morning, the 21st instant, at 7-30, instead of Wednesday.

All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Mufti, Rifles will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

LATE GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

Reference in High Court.

A Special Bench was constituted, yesterday, consisting of Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Kayward to preside over the Appellate Side.

Reference was made to the death of Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Jagganath Kirtikar, late Government Pleader and for some time a puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, addressing from the Bench, said :—"Mr. Rao and Pleaders of the High Court of Bombay :—On behalf of the High Court of Bombay, I have to express to-day before you all the great regret we have all felt at the death of our mutual friend, the late learned Government Pleader, Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Jagganath Kirtikar.

Many years ago I occupied a room on the top floor of this building next to his, and I do do not hesitate to say that there began our acquaintance, which afterwards ripened into what was an esteemed friendship. He was always at work and it was a great pleasure to see him, day after day and hour after hour in his chamber, working with a cheerful spirit.

In this Court, he earned a reputation as a lawyer which, I do not hesitate to say, has hardly been equalled in this city, and certainly he was always courteous, presise ; he was always clever; he was always tactful.

After a long period of office as Government Pleader, he was appointed to the Bench, where, if anything, he added to the reputation which he had already earned and in all things, in all ways, he set an example to every member of his profession, because the Bench and the Bar could always be certain that whatever he said was to be relied upon and in all his doings and actions, he was absolutely straight, which is the greatest honour that any man can attain in the profession he had adopted.

In consequence of his death and as a mark of respect, the Appellate Side will be closed this day without doing any ordinary business.

Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, replying said:—

"On behalf of the Appellate Side Bar I beg to be associated with all that has fallen from your Lordship's lips with reference to the loss we have sustained by the death of Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar. He was the oldest and most distinguished member of our bar. He was one of the first batch of English-speaking pleaders, who commenced to practise on the Appellate Side shortly after the establishment of the High Court in 1862—one of that illustrious group of pleaders whose names are remembered at the bar as lawyers of conspicuous merit and distinction. The name of Rao Saheb Wasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar will ever be associated with those of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik and Mr. Shantaram Narayan for all that is great and honourable in the traditions of the Bar.

He was a man of rare intellectual capacity, great learning and varied attainments. His knowledge of law was deep and profound. As an advocate, his legal acumen, his quick perception, his complete grasp and mastery of details, his tact, moderation and judgment, and above all his clear and lucid treatment of even the most complicated questions, always secured for him a patient hearing from the Bench. He had such a fluent tongue, graceful delivery and perfect command over the English language that it was always a pleasure to hear him argue his cases at the bar. As Government Pleader in this Court, he brought his great talents and long experience to bear on the many difficult questions of land tenure and other subjects, which came up for adjudication during his tenure of office. In the conduct of criminal cases, he fully realised the high responsibility of his office, and neither omitted any matter of importance on behalf of the Crown, nor pressed any point unfairly against the accused, his whole effort being directed to assist the Court in discovering the truth. For nearly the whole of the fifteen years that he held the office of Government Pleader he discharged his duties in a thoroughly efficient and conscientious manner.

His work was so highly appreciated that, when he was appointed to act as a puisne Judge of this Court, the appointment, though for a very brief period, gave universal satisfaction to the bar and the public alike, he was so worthy of the high position—the highest position to which a member of this bar can rise.

He was extremely kind and courteous to the junior members of the Bar. He sympathised with their difficulties. He helped and advised them, whenever his help and advice were sought and did all he could to raise to tone and status of the Appellate Bar.

The late Rao Saheb was not only a great lawyer, he was also a great scholar. He was a student among students all throughout his life. In the midst of his professional engagements, he devoted himself ardently and passionately to the study of ancient and modern philosophy. The Vedantic philosophy had a special fascination for him. He made constant and valuable contributions on this subject to various journals and periodicals. These contributions bear on every page the impress of profound thought, great learning and vast research.

In him we have lost a ripe lawyer, an accomplished scholar, a true and trusted friend and counsellor, a noble and upright man. He has set an example of thoroughness, devotion to duty and high moral rectitude, which is worthy of imitation by all ; his example will remain with us as a cherished possession to guide and stimulate our efforts in the honourable profession to which we belong. It will be difficult to supply his place at the Bar. He will be missed long and missed much.

The Appellate Side was them closed for the day.

CLAIM FOR INTEREST DISALLOWED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment inan appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had, in the suit, brought by Vejbai, widow, against Goculdass Madhavji, a firm, disallowed the plaintiff's claim for interest from the 28th December 1905.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the appellant; Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, was for the defendant firm.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, said that the question at issue was a question of fact and they did not think that upon the evidence on record, they would be justified in differing from the learned judge below. The weight of the evidence, such as it was, favoured the view adopted by the court below and their Lordships, therefore, affirmed the decree and dismissed the appeal with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. J. W. S. DRACUP, Second Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Inspector Powell charged a mucsadum, named Dharamsey Purshotam, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of two tins of ghee valued at Rs. 64. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant ; while Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that last October, the Kathiawar constituents of Messrs. Ranchhordas Gokaldass, commission agents, sent to Bombay twenty-six cases of ghee to be forwarded to Rangoon. On the goods having arrived, the complainant Bhalchand Khusal, a clerk of Messrs. Ranchhordas Gokaldass, gave the accused the receipts and other papers relating to the unloading and transhipment of the goods and asked him to send the cases of ghee to Rangoon. Only twenty-five cases were delivered by the B. I. S. N. Company, as one was missing. The accused, thereupon, at the request of the complainant, forwarded the twenty-five cases to Rangoon and made inquiries about the missing case. It was alleged that the B. I. S. N. Company subsequently offered a case containing two tins of inferior ghee in place of the missing case and that the accused accepted it, sold it and appropriated the amount to his own use.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that he had credited the amount, realised by the sale of the case, to the complainant firm, and as the latter was indebted to him in respect of several transactions he kept the proceeds with him with the consent of the complainant.

His Worship held that it was a matter for the Civil Court, and discharged the accused.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Andrew DeMello, a bailiff of the Small Causes' Court, charged C. Hamilton, with assaulting him in the execution of his duties as bailiff.

The complainant's case was that he went to the Watson's Annexe to serve a summons there on a lady, when the accused came up and asked what was the matter. The lady replied that she had accepted the summons, but that the complainant insisted upon her signing a receipt for the same. The accused then asked the complainant to go away, saying it was alright as the lady had accepted the summons. The complainant explained that according to Court rules the receipt must be signed, at which the accused got excited and slapped him in the face.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating the complainant had been insolent.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default, to undergo four days' simple imprisonment.

THE CUSTOM OF GAMBLING.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Khima Gaba and eighteen other Hindus with gambling in a common gambling-house.

Mr. Jamshedji Kapadia, pleader, who appeared for the accused, pleaded that the place was not a gambling-house. Several persons were gambling on this occasion, because it had been a custom amongst Hindus to gamble during this, their Shravan (Holy) month, specially on the night of Shri Krishna's (the Lord's) birth, when they were arrested.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined Khima Rs. 15, for keeping a gaming house, and the rest Rs. 3 each for gambling.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered the decision of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, in the case in which Inspector Jeffries charged Lance Corporal Porter, Private Mason, Lance Corporal Isaacs, Corporal A. Dearness and Private J. Stores of the Warwickshire Regiment with robbery and with abetment. Mr. M. A. Havelwalla, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The charge against the accused was that on the 7th July, they went to the International Bar in the Fort and asked to be served with beer. The barman refused to serve them with beer as some of them were privates. The accused were subsequently served with lemonade and they tendered a currency note. The barman was taking out change from the drawer, when, it is alleged, the accused snatched at the money, forcibly took from the person of the barman Rs. 45, and on the latter remonstrating assaulted him.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that there were discrepancies, in the evidence and identification.

The accused were discharged.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Walker charged a Marwari, named Ganpat Sadashiv and eighteen others with being in possession of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty. They were convicted and sentenced to pay fines varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

THE DOOMED PIGTAIL.

Some Effects of the Change.

"That a new style in the cut of the hair may mean, on the one hand, a saying of millions of dollers a year to a whole people, involving the destiny of a nation, and on the other hand, the most disastrous derangement of economic conditions, event to the extent of dislocating great industries of a whole nation, may not have occurred to those who have noted recently that the Chinese are cutting off their queues," writes Ching-Chun Wang in the "Atlantic Monthly."

"The general attitude of the masses, the strong conviction of the leading classes, and the sincerity shown by the government in carrying out the reform, make it apparent that those who want to see the Chinese queues will have to go to China within the next five years.

"The significance of this change can hardly be overestimated. When the whole country is taken into consideration, the benefits and saving from doing away with the queue are enormous. For instance, the combing and braiding of the queue takes every day at least fifteen minutes of the best hours of every man in China, and perhaps twice that much of the barbers' time which could be applied to productive purposes. Although time is cheap in China, it is worth at least ten cents a day on the average. According to this rate, each queue costs about one cent every day for combing. Multiply this by the number of males above fifteen in the country, which is placed at about 100,000,000, and then by the number of days in a year, one will see that the annual saving from this source alone will mean about £73,000,000.

SAVING IN USEFUL MATERIAL.

"This, however, is only the cash value of time saved. But the actual saving in useful material is also considerable. A conservative estimate of what an average man or boy spends for queue cords, etc, will be about twenty cents a year, which means £4,000,000 for the country. It is also recognised that a queue shortens the life of one's coat or gown by at least 10 per cent. The removal of the queue will, therefore, mean a saving of about twenty cents a year for every man, or about £4,000,000 annually for the country. There are many other savings from the removal of the queue, concerning which we need not go into detail; but these three sources alone will mean an actual saving of material valued at £8,000,000 per year or £81,000,000 in cash value of time and material.

"The economic and hygienic benefits great as they are dwindle to insignificance when compared with the moral effect of the reform. In introducing the Western institutions, upon which China's destiny largely depends, China must change the attitude and feeling of her masses. To accomplish this, nothing seems more effective than to do away with the queue.

"Once an avarage 'Chinaman' finds his head minus his queue he will at once take it for granted that he has also become one of those 'foreign devils,' and hence regard it as his lot to adopt things foreign. Instead of being opposed to Western innovations he will become eager to adopt them. Indeed, it seems safe to prophesy that the removal of the queue will bring about more changes in the attitude of the masses toward the introduction of modern institutions than any other reform. It will probably mean the complete revolution of the thoughts of four hundred millions of people!"

SPORTS AT THE RINK.

THE Bombay Skating Rink management has arranged a prize competition for Monday evening when a series of six events of sports on skates will be contested. This innovation should undoubtedly meet with the success which the promoters deserve and it is expected that the members both of competition and spectators will be large. Intending competitors are requested to send in their names, mentioning the event they wish to enter for, not later than noon on the day of the sports to Soundy and Co. or to the Rink Office.

It is understood that a special representative meeting of the British Medical Association will shortly be held in London, in order to consider the new situation created by the amendments that have been inserted in the National Insurance Bill in Committee of the House of Commons. Representatives of the Friendly Societies regard the adoption of Dr. Addison's amendment transferring the administration of medical benefits to the Local Health Committees as a blow to the societies, and an invasion of the principle of their self-management.

DIVINE SERVICE.

10th Sunday after Trinity.—20th August.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F Hymns, 247, 210, 313, 270 ; 6-30 p. m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E, Hymns—242, 193, 31 ; Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a m and Evensong at 5-15 p m ; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m ; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy : Rev E E Hill ; 8 a m, Matins ; 8-30 a m Holy Communion ; 6 30 Evensong

St John's Church. Colaba—Clergy : Rev C T D Mason 7 15 a m and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist ; 9 30 a m, Parade Service ; 5 30 p m, Sunday School ; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Thursday, at 8 a m, Holy Eucharist. (St. Bartholomews Day). Matins daily.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev J H Robinson ; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a m, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p m Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the C M S Western India Missions.

St Marry the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion ; 8 45 a m Matins ; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon ; Preacher Rev J Andrew Smith.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy ; Rev Father Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6 30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7 15 a m Matins and Litany ; 8 a m Choral Eucharist; 10 30 a m, Children's Service; 6 30 pm Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy ; The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J S Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany ; 8 45 a m Holy Communion : 5 15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class ; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion : 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service

MR. BELLOC ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BY ERNEST TOWLE.

[The following essay by Mr. Ernest Towle, agricultural labourer, Norton-on-Tees, has been awarded the third prize (£5) in Messrs. Williams and Norgate's competition for the best paper on "Any one or all" of the first ten volumes of the Home University Library.].

It is to that type of philosophic book-lover in whom a relish for the written records of human history is blended with a passion for their significant interpretation that this brief sketch of Mr. Belloc's on "The French Revolution" will especially appeal. In this book the reader will find not only a consistent presentation of the phases of that eventful epoch, not only a skilfully drawn picture of the military aspect of the Revolution and the relation between the new governing authority and the Catholic Church, but a succinct and lucid explanation of that political creed which was the driving force of the movement, moving and guiding as it did the chief actors of the drama, whose fascinating personalities the author analyses in a collection of brilliant flashlight sketches. Mr. Belloc treats his theme with no rigid impartiality or suspended judgment, but with a sympathetic warmth of feeling which enables him to manipulate his chronicle and his thesis in a manner thorough and accurate.

He approaches it with his sense for historical truth widely developed, and his alert and questioning philosophy penetrating to its causes. And in this, his self-created mission, he achieves complete success, expressing himself in a style forged from the very finest steel of the language, and which from its arresting charm gives to the work character as a piece of literature, in addition to its importance as an historical effort. To paraphrase the author in his appreciation of Rousseau's persuasive style, one can justly say that it is Mr. Belloc's choice of words and the order in which he arranges them that give him such ascendancy over this generation of writers in their efforts at chronicling and interpreting history. Such being the author's character, and such being the instruments he uses, the conversion and fascination of the reader are assured from the commencement. In eight pregnant pages the author summarises that political theory of Republicanism which was at once the source and inspiration of the Revolutionary crisis, and furnishes the student with the essence of that great steam of human thought which, though it had stirred the souls and leaped from the tongues of men since the infancy of the race, never became truly incarnate in its course through the ages until the exalted and virile personality of Jean Jacques Rousseau offered a crucible, from which it issued a driving and revivifying power. This great political theory, viz, that the will of the community is sovereign, the universality and truth of which is indubitable, has many implications. We observe here, though, that the author sets down, as the ultimate sanction of the action of any community, God, or as he generously allows the sceptical reader to term it "the moral sense." The sanction of "the moral sense" or the sanction of God, as the reader chooses, being the ultimate arbiter of right and wrong, the immediate authority for all social action being society itself, the definite equality of men as units of the community is established, and some machinery for corporate expression becomes necessary. As to whether this last shall be a system of election and representation, or the permanent administration, of an oligarchy or a monarchy, must be settled by the exigencies of circumstance. The French Revolutionists used both, but unhappily fell into the fallacy of envisaging the use of the former as "something sacred and normal to the democratic State." The author's militant and critical views of modern Parliamentarism justify such a judgment. The student having absorbed this, at that period very fruitful theory, becomes possessed of a measuring rod, a philosophy which will provide a basis for all those inductive and analytical efforts that may be necessary later in study. Suffice it to say that the author proves that this political theory of quite religious significance was the dynamic force of the convulsion which followed upon its propaganda by Rousseau and others, that it inspired and strengthened men when they defended the Revolution against foreign invasion and domestic treachery and that, embodied in the famous "Committee of Public Safety," it swept the revolutionary forces along to final victory, reaching the perihelion of its success in the complete transformation of feudal society, the demolition of the old political constitution and the erection of the new.

The subject of inquiry in the next chapter is the personality and work of the great pre-revolutionary prophet Rousseau, undoubtedly the most influential name in the history of democratic thought, the man who supplied the Revolution with both its ideas and its popular phrases. The textbook of the Revolution, the tract named "The Social Contract," so called because of its insistence on "the logical precedence of human association to any form of government," was distinguished alike by clarity and conciseness of matter, and the native genius of the manner of its literary expression. It was Rousseau's heritage from the past ages to reproduce in words of the chaotic thoughts of millions, and provide his countrymen with the mental leverage for overthrowing the old oppressive political order. Of course, no one man can overturn States, revolutionise societies, and remodel constitutions; but Rousseau more than any other man was responsible for the culmination of those issues, owing to the peculiar form of genius which enabled him to produce such a fine quality of democratic philosophy by the alchemy of his mind.

The clever "vignettes" of the nine leading figures of the Revolutionary period have a rare fascination for the enthusiastic reader. The Counter-Revolution is represented by the King and Queen, the Girondins by Mirabeau, Lafayette, and Dumouriez, the Jacobins by Danton, Carnot, Marat, and Robespierre. All possess elements permanently human, strength and devotion which compel admiration, weaknesses which invite sympathy and tolerance. Mr. Belloc is very generous in his examination and judgment of such extremists as Marat and Robespierre, characters so easy to sit in respectable judgment upon. One finds oneself agreeing warmly and disagreeing violently in turn with the author in his estimates of the temperament and importance of this Revolutionary gallery. Finally, these pictures are neat, incisive, and generously painted, and are chiefly valuable for their suggestiveness. They will suggest to many a reader the study in complete biography of each figure.

The political spirit of the age assimilated the important actors of the great drama introduced to the reader, the curtain is now run up on the Revolution proper. For the purposes of connected study he divides the Revolution into six phases, commencing with the Convocation of the States General in May, 1789, and terminating with the death of Robespierre and the dissolution of the Terror in July, 1794. Brevity being the soul of this section, all detail is omitted which is not absolutely essential to the comprehension of the sequence of crises which form the substance of this world-shaking upheaval. In graphic language is the story told. Of the definite assertion of equality by the Third Estate, almost at the first meeting of the States General, the claim for governmental predominance by the same, the capitulation of the King, the Counter-Revolution and its defeat by the armed force of the people, the coalition of European interests which threatened the new regime, the September massacres, the conflict between Girondins and Jacobins, the execution of the King, the creation of "The Committee of Public Safety," the fall of the Girondins and the simultaneous death of Robespierre, and the cessation of the Reign of Terror are the successive and leading episodes of a period which fascinates one by its dramatic intensity and thrills one by its critical importance.

The next section brings into high relief a hitherto neglected aspect, to wit, the military aspect of the Revolution, sub-divided into five chapters replete with diagrams for the students' exact location of the relative position of the Revolutionary armies and their European enemies. It is a commentary upon the author's originality of treatment of his theme that he gives so much space to a discussion of the movements of that great body of physical power, the military organism, upon which more than anything else the Revolution was pivoted. Inscribed upon the scrolls of history the reader will perceive the movements and designs, the failures and weaknesses the extraordinary civic and political enthusiasm, and the ultimately overwhelming triumph of the Revolutionary forces. This study is the most vital, the most acute, and the most accomplished division of the book, its mere novelty making it memorable.

The last of the problems offered by the Revolution to the philosophic historian for solution is the antagonism which arose between it and the Catholic Church. The author, in his attempted solution, is essentially Bellocian. After questioning whether there was "a necessary and fundamental quarrel between the doctrines of the Revolution and the Catholic Church" he proceeds to demonstrate with cogency that, although there was no antagonism between the theory of the Revolution and that of the Church, a quarrel was fostered in practice by the decision of the Revolutionary Parliament to reform and make subject to civil authority the Church of France, a colossal blunder which Mr. Belloc cannot forgive. This attempt, not to kill the Church but to subjugate it, and let it die peacefully and honourably, failed after protracted conflict and persecution. Mr. Belloc is staunch in his belief that the Catholic Church is no necessary enemy to democracy, and he is deeply moved by the feud between two bodies which are divided by no process of reason but profoundly divorced by the action of vivid and historical memories."

So concludes a brief, reasoned, and memorable view and interpretation of the most picturesque, albeit the most critical, of historical events. Modern students are grateful for a "sheeted memory" of the past that is handled in a novel characteristic, and provocative fashion. No doubt it will abrade a hundred susceptibilities and destroy many pet ideas on the subject, but it furnishes lessons and inspiration fo the future to every type of revolte in the kingdom. To mention only two of the vital truths which the history imposes upon the reader's vision. The first is: the complete justification of extreme measures for the achievement of any objective, illustrated by the signal success of the almost fanatically extreme and rigidly uncompromising methods of the Jacobin Party in the attainment of the Revolutionary aspirations. And the second is: the paramount importance of physical power in the settlement of great issues illustrated by the necessity the Revolution was under to support and preserve its claims by physical force, the sword behind the pen. To the Catholic and the Republican, to the Conservative and the Socialist, the volume purveys a thesis and conclusions which facilitate and provoke thought and further research.

The "format" is handy for the pocket, the type impeccable, and the price makes it a true "Treasure of the Humble" in other than a Maeterlinckian sense. It contains the finer grain of literary as of historical criticism, grown on the exiguous soil of Mr. Belloc's mind, and if the entire volumes of the series are of like quality, they are destined to become the modern bibliomaniac's favourites. "E Pur Si Muove" is the motto which adorns the outer cover, and, truly, one can almost echo, "Things will move through the expansion of intellect conditioned by the dissemination of this and its companion volumes." And if after concluding our reading the classical utterance of Oliver Twist rises spontaneously to our lips, we can take heart of grace, sustained by the knowledge that through the enterprise and initiative of the publishers and a staff of choice contributors, the Universities have at last come to the people.

THE PHYSIC GARDEN.

An Old-World Institution.

The sundial marks the centre of the Physic Garden; from it four paths branch out precise and narrow, bordered on either side by clipped shrubs which lend an air of sobriety, almost of gloom, to the garden. Up and down these paths, many a year ago, wandered John Evelyn here he saw the sensitive plant, and marked it for a great wonder. Moreover, there also grew in the garden, he says, "canes, olive trees, and rhubarb," this latter a curiosity in seventeenth-century England, together with clipped trees of various shapes.

THE "GYANT YEWS."

Save for a new plant here, a new shrub there, one can imagine that the Physic Garden has not greatly altered since Evelyn paced up and down the narrow paths. The sundial, above which he pondered, still marks the centre of the garden within grey walls the flower-beds, cut into fantastic shapes, have an old world air. Beneath the shade of the fir trees is many a rustic seat resting upon one of these, and gazing down the path, one can conjure up this herb garden as in the olden days, when over its destinies the famous Bobar held sway. Bobart's chief triumph were the yew trees, which he kept clipped in the form of giants—works of art calling forth many a ballad from his contemporaries. These "gyant yews," unfortunately, are no longer to be seen, and with them have vanished many of the old-fashioned plants. Here, it may be, in a diamond-shaped bed to the right, grew betony—that herb so often in requisition during mediæval times "good for man's soul and for his body," was betony, curing him of "frightful imaginations of the night." Here, too, may have flourished the lupin, great virtue lurking in its midrib, together with many another plant, whereof the properties and needful preparation may be read in the Anglo-Saxon Leechbook.

RARE TREES AND FLOWERS.

In the Physic Garden of to-day there are wonders Evelyn never knew—rare trees and flowers before which the fame of rhubarb or sensitive plant grow dim—yet the atmosphere of the place is mediæval still. Once within its walls sound of traffic is hushed, wandering up and down the paths, from the shady corner where grow the ferns, to open sunshine of the rose garden, the past seems very real. Ghosts haunt these paths; cloaked, sometimes cowled, moving with noiseless steps about the garden, and bending above old-fashioned plants. They keep to shade of the trees, these ghosts, not venturing to where the sun beats hotly down upon rosery or herbaceous border, paying no heed to upstarts of the botanical world—new fangled members of the potentilla family, or those tall clovers which bid fair to rival in height their neighbours from the geranium bed beyond. These ghosts are for the shadows, moving stealthily between clipped trees such as Bobart loved, and over close-cut grass. . . . . .

Beneath the grey walls which surround the garden, each border is ablaze with colour. Here, in seeming disorder, grow pansies, violas, pinks—above them shows scarlet of lychnis, purple of foxglove, blue or pink of Canterbury bell, while against the wall itself are trained fig trees with leaves of shiny green. Sunshine, flashing over this border, strikes from it a hundred colours; above the flowers hover bees innumerable, their humming the only sound that breaks the stillness of the garden. Half way down the border, the straight line of the wall is broken; stones just out, and beneath them an arch is formed; masses of ramblers show crimson against the grey. Through this arch lies the rose garden; roses climb to the walls, and are planted in each quaintly-shape bed—pink, crimson, yellow, or white, standard or climber, the variety is bewildering. Throughout the Physic Garden fernery and shade walls may be deserted, but in the rosery, from opening to closing of the gates, worshippers will of a certainty be found. To it come old men, bent and crippled on a seat near by they will sit for hours almost motionless, staring at the blaze of colour with wide eyes dimmed by age. Into the rose garden, too, creep loafers, unshaven, with stained and tattered coats. Shyly, giving furtive glances to right and left, these wastrels shuffle along the paths, awaiting swift dismissal. The dismissal does not come, and they hover above the bushes, reckoning, for the most part, no doubt, the commercial value of those roses, yet in their shifty eyes there lurks now and again curious wistfulness—deeply ingrained in the heart of man is love of the soil. "God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures."

FIELD FOR BOTANICAL STUDENTS.

At the further end of the rosery an iron gate, creeper-covered, leads back into the Physic Garden proper; to those beds, square, round, and diamond-shaped, over which botanical students pore, note-books in hand. In one bed are members of the clover family—trifolium pannonicum huge above them all; close by are potentillas, all bearing strong resemblance in leaf to the garden strawberry. In the geranium bed beyond, many colours are mingled—pale blue, white, magenta, purple—while the delphiniums, beyond again, are a mass of blue.

Thus, scattered here and there, among clipped trees, are products of a modern age, and yet, wandering from bed to bed, that impression of the past is still strong. From year to year the Physic Garden has altered, moving with the age; nevertheless, there clings about it still a subtle influence of bygone times. The twentieth-century student, with his notebook, becomes altogether shadowy, leaving no mark for good or ill—in the Physic Garden ghosts alone seem real. John Evelyn, with others of his day, moves across the shadowed paths, and pauses in amazement before that "great wonder, the sensitive plant."—(Essex Smith in the "Pall Mall Gazette.")

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

SO WOULD HE.

I was in a department store the other day when a tremendously fat woman came in.

I would like to see a nightdress that will fit me, she said to the clerk.

So would I, said the clerk.

THE REASON.

First Boarder—Smith must be behind in his board.

Second Boarder—What makes you think that?

First Boarder—I notice he's had the neck of the chicken for the last three Sundays.

THE HERO.

Sir, I wish to make your daughter my wife, said the young man.

The old man hesitated. Hadn't you better see her mother first? he asked gently, after thinking a moment.

I've seen her mother, and it doesn't make any difference—I'll take the chances.

FARMING DE LUXE.

In a time of distressing drought a harassed amateur agriculturist stepped into a shop to buy a barometer. The shopman was giving a few stereotyped instructions about indications and pressure, when the purchaser impatiently interrupted him. Yes, yes, said he, that's all right, but what I want to know is, how do you set the thing when you want it to rain?

UNLUCKY ANIMAL.

Customer—How is it that your horse is so thin?

Cabby—Well, you see, he is very unlucky, sir.

Customer—Unlucky? How's that?

Cabby—It's this way. When I get through my day's work I toss up a coin to see if he will have his oats or if I will have my ale. And the poor, unlucky beast hasn't won once.

HIS HOLE.

The parson and the doctor were having a friendly (?) match on the links, and the former was taking a beating very badly. He kept thinking of all the things he mustn't say, and the doctor, guessing his pent-up feelings, chortled audibly.

My hole again, grinned the medico, as he holed out a ten-yard putt on the seventeenth green.

Then his reverence could contain himself no longer, and burst out:—Sir—I—I hope I may live to read the burial service over you.

Indeed, said the doctor, with a dry chuckle, but it would still be my hole.

LIKE A WOMAN.

At Burnley, in the little bar parlor of a snug inn a young man laughingly boasted that three pretty girls had expressed their willingness to marry him, and that he had practically decided to take the one with the biggest banking account and the longest row of houses.

Ne'er thee marry for money, lad, said a very old collier, solemnly warning him. When me and our Betsy Jane came back fro' t' church, 60 years sin', we sat dahn an' turned our pockets out, an' there wor half-crown in mine and four shillings in hers. Not much between us, wor there? But wheniver we've had a squabble sin,' blow me if Betsy Jane ain't allers ended by throwin' that extra eighteenpence in my teeth.

NOT WHAT HE MEANT.

Employer—John, did you run round and ask how old Mrs. Jones was this morning, as I asked you?

Boy—Yes sir, and she said as 'ow it was like your cheek, but she 'ad no objection to letting you know that she was 75!

HIS POINT OF VIEW.

I want to get my life insured, please, said a very old man who had entered the office of an agent.

I am afraid our company will not wish to take you as a risk, the agent replied. How old are you?

Eighty-five.

We never write policies for people who are over eighty.

What's the matter with your fool company? Don't you know that a great many more people die under eighty than over that age?

OF HIGHER RANK.

The following amusing dialogue was brought about by the ready wit of a rural postman who drove the mail-cart through a certain village on his way to and from the station.

In driving round a sharp corner he met the agent of a neighboring duke driving his high-stepper at a sharp pace round the said corner in the opposite direction. A collision was luckily avoided.

Agent—Why don't you drive more carefully?

Postman—Why don't you do the same?

Agent—Do you know who you are speaking to?

Postman—Yes—one of the duke's servants. I am one of the King's.

CHANGELESS WAVES.

Every fisherman has his fish story, every hunter his bear story, and every traveller his sea story. A certain public personage comments on the last type—

There never was a ship yet that did not have one person aboard who boasted eternally of the number of times he had crossed the Atlantic. Now it is 39 times, now it is 96 times. Every ship carries this one passenger, who seems to have devoted his whole life to making a record for Atlantic crossings.

I once heard a girl poke a little fun at a passenger of this type. He said to her—

Do you know this is my fifty-seventh crossing?

Is it? she said indifferently. It is my ninety-eighth.

Really? the man exclaimed.

Oh, yes, indeed, she said, yawning. It's an old story to me, crossing the Atlantic now. Why, actually I always recognise more than half the wave we meet.

CALL AGAIN.

Algy swaggered into the post office and entered the telephone-box. He was immaculately clad and in a lordly humor.

Hallo! he drawled, putting the receiver to his ear.

A minute passed. He repeated the summons. His lordly humor began to descend in rank.

Hal-lo! he called.

No response.

Hallo!

Still no response. His lordly humor was now as gone as his temper, and he shouted things into the receiver which must have made even that experienced instrument tremble.

At last, when the perspiration dribbled from his bursting brow and his hat was limp, and both he and his language were exhausted, a notice caught his eye. It read:—

Give the number you require to the clerk at the counter and wait until the connection is made.

He slunk away so quietly that no one saw him go.

ILLUSTRATED IT.

A big foreigner travelling in a smoking compartment was talking in loud and blustering tones about his many dueiling victories.

In the corner opposite to him sat a little man reading a magazine and to him the bully said arrogantly, Monsieur, what would you do if you were challenged?

I should refuse, was the unhesitating reply.

But if a gentleman offered the choice of a duel or a public whipping—then what?

I'd take the whipping.

Ah—ah! I thought so from your looks. Suppose, monsieur, I had coolly and deliberately insulted you—what would you do?

I'd rise up like this, put down my book, reach over like this, and take you by the nose and give it a proper sort of twist—just so.

When the little man relinquished his grip of the big man's nasal organ his neighbor edged away from him to escape the bullets which he thought would be flying the next moment; but there was no shooting. The big man looked the little man all over, and then remarked, Ah, certainly; of course—that's it exactly.

HE KNEW HIS FATE.

"Silas," my lad," said the grocer to his new assistant, "who bought that mouldy cheese to-day?"

"Mistress Brown, sir," was the youth's reply.

"And the stale loaf we could not sell last night?"

"Mistress Brown, sir."

"Where's that lump of rancid butter that the baker refused?"

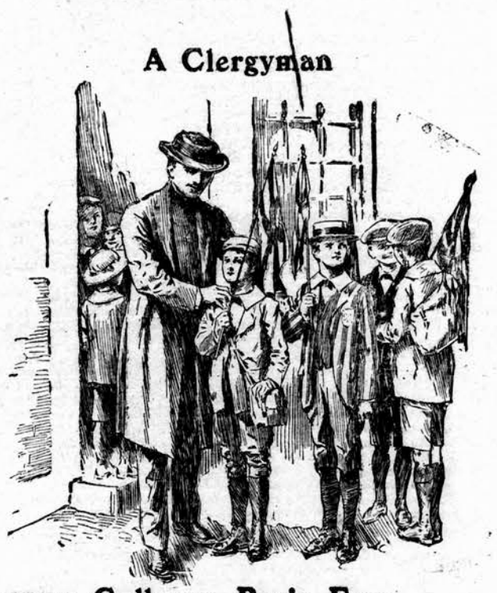
"Mistress Brown bought it, sir," was the answer.

"And the six eggs we could not sell a week since?"

"Mistress Brown—— Are you ill, sir?" asked Silas, as the grocer turned green and groaned.

"No, no! Only I'm going to tea at the Browns' to-night," replied the unhappy man, as he wiped the perspiration from his face and sank into a chair

A Clergyman



Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. 'I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
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Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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1909.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The fifth meeting of the Calcutta Monsoon Races passed away very pleasantly. The showers reduced the temperature and made the going both on flat and hurdle courses very good indeed. Punters, however, lost heavily as no favourite came a winner except in the first race, although some well backed second favourites came in. Details :—

THE MEDIOCRE HANDICAP.—Distance six furlongs.

Col. Young's Atropine 9st. 12lbs.....Trahan 1
Mr. Ever's Scotch Girl 9st. 10lbs.....Owner 2
Col. Young's Model Knight 8st. 13lbs.....Baichan 3

Won by 1 3-4 lengths, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time, 1min. 20 1-5secs.

ALSO RAN :—Bird of Freedom, 9st. 3lbs.; Witch 9st. 3lbs.

BETTING :—Evens Atropine ; 2 to 1 Scotch Girl ; 3 to 1 Bird of Freedom ; 8 to 1 Witch ; 10 to 1 Model and Knight.

THE RACE.—Atropine led all through.

CLIVE HURDLES PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles, over six flights.

Mr. Couper's Maisonette 10st. 4lbs.....Owner 1
Captain Mile's Idle 10st.....Owner 2
Miss Butline's Mimicry 9st.....Williamson 3

Won by a neck, a neck between second and third. Time, 3min. 3 4-5secs.

ALSO RAN:—Tommy Daw, 11st. 8lbs., April Fool, 9st. 5lbs., Simontura, 9st.; Manjesh 9st.; Noonet, 9st (fell).

BETTING.—1 1-4 to 1 Idle; 2 1-2 to 1 Tommy Daw; 4 to 1 Maisonette; 10 to 1 April Fool, Simontura and Mimicry; 12 to 1 Manjess and Nooast.

THE RACE.—Manjess led with Noonet, Idle and Mimicry, with Maisonette fifth, a pretty long way off. After the last hurdle Idle looked a winner, but Maisonette came with lightening speed and beat him just at the post.

SECOND AMATEUR HURDLE.—Handicap. Distance 1 1-2 miles, over 6 flights.

Mr Butler's Levi 10st 9lbs.....Capt Charrington 1
Mr Ballantyne's Farthing Bun, 11st 3lbs. Mr Evers 2
Mr Walker's Jeffar Girl, 10st.....Mr Platt 3

Won by 1 1-2 lengths, a neck between second and third. Time, 3min. 3 3-5secs.

ALSO RAN :—Fame, 11st 13lbs. (fell), Reinforcement, 11st 10lbs.; The Come, 10st. 9lbs.; Saffragette, 10st 2lbs, Cairo, 10st.; and Goldstream 9st. 13lbs.

BETTING :—2 1-2 to 1 Fame; 4 to 1 Reinforcement Comet and Levi ; 5 to 1 Farthing Bun, 10 or more the rest.

THE RACE.—Cairo led for half the journey followed by Farthing Bun and Saffregatte, Levi a long way behind. After the last hurdle Levi came with a tremendous rush and just managed to win.

SECOND OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 2 1-2 furlongs over 6 flights. Major Crawley's Shannon Lass, 11st 13lbs Capt. Charrington 1
Mr Gutschke's Ormley, 9st 3lbs.....Williamson 2
Colonel Smith's Bandy Leg 10st 7lbs...Mr Evers 3

Won by 3 lengths, 1 length between second and third. Time, 2min. 39 secs.

ALSO RAN :—Spec 10st. 7lbs.; Charge, 8st. 7lbs.; Albatross 9st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—2 1-2 to 1 Spec; 3 to 1 Albatross and Ormley; 5 to 1 Bandy Leg II.

THE RACE.—At the last hurdle Shamnon Lass sailed away to the front winning with consummate ease.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Gutschke's Wise Hawk 9st. 12lbs. Williamson 1
Mr. Hart's Mallinyook 8st. 12lbs.....Trahan 2
Mr. Scott's Craigendorrie 9st. 12lbs.....Ruiz 3

Won by 2 1-2 lengths, 1-2 length between second and third. Time, 1min. 35 3-5secs.

ALSO RAN:—Light Metal, 8st. 2lbs., Carnival, 9st.

BETTING.—1 1-4 to 1 Craigendorrie; 2 to 1 Mallinyook; 3 1-2 to 1 Wise Hawk; 4 to 1 Light Metal; 15 to 1 Carnival.

THE RACE.—Carnival led for the first three furlongs with Mallinyook second, Wise Hawk third, then Mallinyook went to the front, but in the straight Wise Hawk sailed in an easy winner.

THE GIANT PONY HANDICAP.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Valentine's May Kenley 9st. 7lbs.....Davis 1
Capt. Hon. Thellusson's Maudeville 10st. 5lbs. .....Trahan 2
Mr. Ever's Murmar 9st.....Owner 3

Won by 1-2 length, a head between second and third. Time, 1min. 7 2 5 secs.

ALSO RAN:—Etna, 10st 13lbs; Miss Clare 10st 5lbs; Sidonia, 9st 5lbs.; Cyclone, 8st 5lbs; Pingara, 7st. 9lbs; Portland, 7st 5lbs; Galliflower 7st.

BETTING:—Evans Maudeville, 2 1-2 to 1 Cyclone; 3 to 1 Murmer; 4 to 1 May Kenleyand; and Miss Clare, 5 Sidonia and Galliflower, any price the rest.

THE RACE :—Maudville looked a winner in the straight, but May Kenley wrested the victory from him, but after a very light finish.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Telegraphs vs. By. Ry. Institute.

On Friday night, the Byculla Railway Institute, who have agreed to re-enter the lists in the Harwood League, met the Government Telegraphs on the Cooperage ground, Bombay. The weather was cloudy and only a fair number of spectators was present. A late start was made. The opening stages of the game were fairly even, but the shooting and centring were weak on both sides. At last a penalty against the Telegraphs gave the Institute team the first point of the game. The Byculla team pressed occasionally and gave Moore work, Reynolds at last beating the signaller custodian. Play was without interest until half time came without further score. In the second period, play again was of an up and down description. An exciting run was then made by Jackson, but although the ball was put over the goal line, the point was disallowed, as Smith had handed the ball. The Institute men now pressed, but play was marked by a certain raggedness which deprived the game of interest, as the Institute scored a third goal, Moore trying to fist it out, when tackled by the opposing forward line. Some amusing, if not exciting play followed, but in spite of desperate efforts, the Telegraphs were unable to score:—

Byculla Institute ..... 3 goals.
Govt. Telegraphs ..... nil.

The teams were as follows:—

Govt. Telegraphs.—Goal : Moore, backs : Luff and Dyce ; half backs : Hewett, Woollen and De Vaz; forwards : Westwood, Cocker, Green, Taylor and Thoy.

Byculla Institute.—Goal : A. N. Other ; backs : Tapper and Stokes; half-backs: Gardner, Banfield and Major ; forwards : Smith, Stokes, Jackson, Reynolds and Lobo.

Consequent upon the return to the League competition of the Byculla Club, the table so far as the relative positions of the R. F. A. and Bombay Gymkhana are concerned remains the same as it was before Byculla Institute announced their withdrawal.

MR. PARRY'S XI v. WARWICKSHIRES.

On the Marine Lines ground a match was played between a team of the R. Warwickshire Regiment and a team raised by Mr. T. D. Parry that consisted of eight members of the Bombay Gymkhana and three members of the West Ridings' Rugby fifteen. After a keen game, the Warwickshire side won by two goals to one.

THE *London Gazette* of July 28 announces that the King has been pleased to grant to various officers his Royal license to accept and wear decorations, which have been conferred upon them by the King of Italy, in recognition of services rendered by them at the time of the earthquake in Southern Italy in the year 1908 (July 27). One of these who has been made a Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus is Surg.-Gen. J G. MacNeece, Principal Medical Officer, Eighth (Lucknow) Division, India.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Northumberland's Victory.

The concluding stage of this match, at Newcastle, on Saturday, July 29, was even more thrilling than the second, during which the Northumberland men had made a great recovery, and left themselves with but 159 runs to get to win. A shower of rain in the morning left the wicket, which had worn extremely well, easy, and the Northumbrians' task looked an easy one, but they were in far too big a hurry to accomplish it, and, with the bowling of the Indians better than previously, and the fielding much keener, the home men paid the penalty of their rashness. Half the side was out for 57 runs, and, instead of achieving a comfortable victory as anticipated, they had to struggle hard to win by one wicket. Chief credit for the triumph goes to S. Anderson and O. M. Skinner, who came together at a critical moment, and batting very carefully, took the total from 105 to within twenty of victory before the former was bowled by J. S. Warden, who just previously had taken his fifteenth wicket of the tour. With the last two men in six runs were still required, so that the excitement lasted to the end. On the whole, Northumberland, as a second-class county, without several of their best batsmen, did extremely well to win. The Northumberland innings lasted two hours and thirty minutes. J. S. Warden bowled extremely well throughout, his eight wickets costing just eleven runs each. Full score and analysis.

ALL INDIA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr H Kanga, b Skinner.	49	c Meldon, b Skinner	4
R Meherhomji, c Gilman, b Skinner	117	c Meldon, b Skinner	3
B Jaya Ram, c Gilman, b Norbury	0	run out ...	12
P Shivram, c Gilman, b Norbury	9	c Meldon, b Skinner	1
J S Warden, c Norbury, b Skinner	116	c and b Skinner...	11
R Salam ud-Din, b Skinner	4	not out... ...	35
H F Mulla, l b w, b Skinner	2	c Anderson, b Skinner ...	8
Shafkat Hussein, c Elsey, b Skinner	3	c Norbury, b Meldon	13
H Bulsara, not out ...	7	b Meldon ...	0
R Seshachari, c James, b Skinner	14	b Meldon ...	7
Sayer Hassan, b Norbury	0	b Skinner ...	4
Extras ...	31	Extras ...	4
Total ...	352	Total ...	102

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G Wilkinson, c Shafkat Hussein, b Warden ...	2	c Salam-ud-Din, b Warden ...	5
James, b Salam-ud-Din.	4	c Seshachari, b Warden ...	1
Norbury, b Salam-ud-Din	23	c Salam-ud-Din, b Warden ...	18
S Cumberlege, b Bulsara	26	c Seshachari, b Warden ...	8
Hardesty, c Bulsara, b Salam-ud-Din ...	30	c Shivram, b Warden ...	8
J Gilman, c and b Warden	86	c Warden, b Salam-ud-Din ...	5
Wingham, c and b Kanga	2	c Shivram, b Warden.	22
S Anderson, c Meherhomji, b Warden	80	b Warden ...	25
W Meldon, b Shafkat, Hussein	7	b Warden ...	34
C Skinner, c Seshachari, b Shafkat Hussein ...	10	not out... ...	28
Elsey, not out ...	0	not out... ...	3
Extras ...	26	Extras ...	5
Total ...	296	Total (9 wkts)	162

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ALL INDIA—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Skinner ...	25	0	126	7	Gilman ...	1	0	3	0
Wingham ...	24	3	78	0	Meldon ...	7	0	38	0
Norbury ...	16	3	89	3	James ...	1	0	8	0
Elsey ...	10	3	29	0					

James delivered one no-ball.

Second Innings

Skinner ...	14	3	46	6	Wingham ...	4	0	11	0
Meldon ...	15	2	41	3					

NORTHUMBERLAND—First Innings.

Salam-ud-Din ...	26	4	105	3	Shafkat Hussein ...	11	2	43	2
Warden ...	23	4	85	3	Kanga ...	3	1	11	1
Bulsara ...	8	2	26	1					

Second Innings.

Salam-ud-Din ...	22	5	56	1	Warden ...	25	1	83	8
					Kanga ...	4	1	13	0

NORTH OF SCOTLAND BEATEN.

The All-Indian cricketers made their first appearance in Scotland on July 31 and opened a three-day match at Inverness with a strong eleven selected by the North of Scotland League. The visitors were not at full batting strength, but in other departments were well represented. The weather was ideal for cricket, but the pitch was heavy. Having won the toss, the North of Scotland batted, and the first wicket fell at 33. Steady but not brilliant batting followed, and the eleven were dismissed for a total of 158. Warden took six wickets for 31 runs. The Indians opened their innings with Meherhomji and Shivram, and these two soon captured the weak bowling. Shivram was out "l b w" at 74, of which he claimed twenty-seven. The Northern score was soon passed, Warden being caught shortly after. Meherhomji batted merrily till the close of the day's play, and had then made one hundred and sixteen (not out).

The Indians resumed their first innings in their match with the North of Scotland on August 1 in brilliant sunshine. They had scored the previous night 193 for two wickets. Meherhomji and Salam-ud-Din, the not-outs, played merrily on resuming and 253 runs had been scored when the former was clean bowled. He had made one hundred and fifty by almost faultless cricket. Salam ud Din continued to play briskly, and when the inning was declared the Indians had scored 401 for four wickets. The North of Scotland eleven again fared badly on batting a second time, and only scoring 104 the Indians won by an innings and 139 runs. For the Indians Bulsara had four wickets for 46 runs, and Shafkat five for 51 runs. Full score.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

1st Innings		2nd Innings.	
R C Hamilton, c Meherhomji, b Balu	23	run out	9
R Sinclair, c Warden, b Salam-ud-Din ...	17	c Warden, b Shafkat	6
Major R H Brown, c Pai, b Salam-ud-Din ...	29	b Bulsara ...	5
H J Grant-Peterkin, b Salam-ud-Din	8	c Warden, b Shafkat	9
R H C Duncan, b Warden	29	c and b Shafkat ...	16
J A Russell, b Warden ...	0	c Warden, b Bulsara	6
G Grant-Peterkin, c Shafkat Hussein, b Warden.	0	c and b Shafkat ...	7
R H Whitelaw, b Warden	9	l b w, b Bulsara ...	9
Sergt Lawson, at Seshachari, b Warden ...	11	not out	2
J Macdonald, not out ...	24	b Bulsara ...	23
H Mirtle, b Warden ...	0	c and b Shafkat ...	5
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total ...	158	Total ...	104

ALL-INDIA.

R P Meherhomji, b Mirtle ...	...	150
P Shivram, l b w, b Russell ...	...	27
J S Warden, c Macdonald, b Mirtle ...	...	29
K Salam-ud-Din, not out ...	...	120
H F Mulla, b Mirtle... ...	...	0
Shafkat Hussein, not out ...	...	42
Extras ...	...	24
Total (4 wkts)	...	401

Innings declared closed.

M D Pai, P Balu, M B Bulsara, K Seshachari and Syed Hassan did not bat.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

North of Scotland—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Salam-ud-Din	28	5	61	3	Warden	15	3	31	6
Balu ...	12	2	51	1	Bulsara ...	10	8	0	

Second Innings.

Bulsara ...	18	6	45	4	Shafkat ...	16	4	51	5

MATCH WITH THE SCOTTISH UNION.

The Indian cricketers were again favoured with brilliant sunshine in opening their three-day engagement with a Scottish eleven at Galachiels on August 3. The Indians took first lease of an easy batting wicket, but they found the "googlies" of Bruce-Lockhart and the fast deliveries of J. A. Ferguson anything but easy to negotiate. Mulla was the only man who was able to take liberties with the Pertshire man, and took fourteen runs off one over. Despite this Ferguson finished with the excellent analysis of five wickets for 36 runs. The task of making 195 runs appeared a pretty severe one, even for a good batting side such as Scotland put in the field. By the time stumps were drawn, however, Scotland had only lost two wickets and were within 82 runs of their opponents' score. Herriot played cautious cricket for his thirty-seven (not out), but Tait and Ferguson took more liberties and hit out freely. At the luncheon Sir Andrew Fraser, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, welcomed the visitors. Score:

ALL INDIA.

R P Meherhomji, l b w, b Ferguson ...	38	
J S Warden, st Dunlop, b Lockhart ...	1	
B Jaya Ram, c Thorburn, b Ferguson...	8	
P Shivram, st Dunlop, b Lockhart ...	39	
K Salam-ud-Din, run out	0	
P Balu, b Ferguson	5	
Shafkat Hussein b Lockhart	0	
H F Mulla, b Ferguson	51	
M B Bulsara, c Lockhart, b Ferguson ...	5	
Syed Hussein, b Chapel	14	
K Seshachati, not out	0	
Extras	34	
Total ...	195	

SCOTLAND.

T P Herriot (Grange), not out ...	37	
P S Fraser (Grange), c Salam-ud-Din, b Warden	2	
R G Tait (Forfarshire), c Salam-ud-Din, b Balu	33	
J A Ferguson (Perthshire, not out ...	26	
Extras	15	
Total (2 wkts)...	113	

John Grieve (Police), W F Turnbull Stewart College), W H Thorburn (Peebles County), T C Dunlop (Ayr), J Storrie (Hawick), D Chapel (Grange), and J H B Lockhart (Cambridge University) to bat.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ALL INDIA—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Lockhart ...	35	3	76	3	Chapel ...	4	1	26	1
Ferguson ...	17	5	9	3	Storrie ...	5	1	21	0

It will be remembered, that, according to a Reuter telegram, Scotland completed their first innings for 250 runs, the Indians making 165 runs in their second venture. The match ended in a draw, Scotland, in their second innings having scored 68 runs for three wickets when stumps were drawn.

RACING.

Poona 6th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18.

The following are the handicap for the sixth Extra Meeting to be held to-day.

GARRISON PLATE.—6 furlongs. Hopper, 9st 7lbs ; Duke, 9st 4lbs ; Black Douglas, 9st 3lbs ; Haut Park, 9st ; Decidedly, 9st ; San Remo, 9st 13lbs ; Court, 8st 10lbs ; Golilio, 8st 9lbs ; Long-champ, 8st 7lbs ; Metal Boy, 8st 5lbs ; Lovania, 8st 4lbs ; Bachelor's Knot, 8st 2lbs ; Cherry Hackle, 8st ; Pincher, 7st 13lbs ; Pantry Girl, 7st 12lbs ; Heather Bell, 7st 11lbs ; Metal Girl, 7st 5lbs ; The Diver., 7st 4lbs Bright Metal, 7st 3lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 8lbs.

WELTER PLATE.—7 furlongs. Black Douglas 11st 12lbs ; Shelto, 11st 7lbs ; Bachelor's Knot, 10s 13lbs ; Lovania, 10st 9lbs ; Pantry Girl 10st ; Bright Metal, 10st ; Heather Bell, 9st 13lbs ; Twister, 9st 10lbs ; Pressure 9st 10lbs ; Sans Souci, ; 9st 10lbs ; Deputy, 9st 6lbs ; Boomey, 9st 5lbs ; Mafoota, 9st. Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised to 8lbs.

SYDNEY PLATE.—7 furlongs, Naimoke, 10st 5lbs ; Leo Grand, 9st 12lbs ; Pantry Girl, 9st 9lbs ; Wild Boy, 8st 7lbs ; Cheeky, 8st 6lbs ; Rolling Stone, 8st 5lbs ; Evening Herald, 8st 4lbs ; Runnaway Girl, 8st 3lbs ; Encourage, 7st 8lbs ; Koko, 7st 3lbs ; Puss, 7st; Little Corporal, 6st 10lbs Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 8lbs.

DHOND PLATE.—1 1-2 miles. Precious, 10st 7lbs; Valent, 9st 13lbs ; Famous, 9st 10lbs ; Salak, 9st 3lbs ; Meazer, 8 13lbs ; Parliament, 8st 11lbs ; Zainulmulook, 8st 10lbs ; Sir Visto, 8st 5lbs ; Young Salanic, 8st 4lbs; Steward, 8st 3lbs ; Brigand II 8st 1lb ; Merrily, 7st. 11bs ; Artist, 8st ; Urgent, 7st 12lbs ; Young Japan, 7st 9lbs ; Dawood Beg, 7st 4lbs ; Dojan; 7st 3lbs Guinea Merchant, 7st 2lbs ; Azzad, 7st 1lb ; Ghalyam, 6st 12lbs : Hoojax, 6st 9lbs. If top weight accepting, as under, 9st 10lbs ; it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

The following are the horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon on Friday.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—1 mile. Black Douglas, San Remo, Ballymacnee, May Fowl, Eva, Hukm, Aborigine, Realm, Tangaroa, Cattaro, Crossbred, Lancasterite, Gallilio and Last Call.

THE GARRISON PLATE.—6 furlongs Hopper 9st 7lbs; Haut Park 9st, San Remo 8st 13lbs Gallileo 8st 9lbs, Longchamp 8st 7lbs, Metal Boy 8st 5lbs, Lovania 8st 4lbs, Bachelor's Knot 8st 3lbs, Cherry Hackle 8st, Pincher 7st 13lbs, Metal Girl 7s. 5lbs, The Diver 7st 4lbs, Bright Metal 7st 3lbs.

A WELTER PLATE.—7 furlongs. Black Douglas, 11st 12lbs ; Shelto 11st 7lbs, Bright Metal 10st Heather Bell 9st 13lbs, Twister 9st 10lbs, Pressure 9st 10lbs, Deputy 9st 6lbs, Boomey 9st 5lb mafoota 9st.

THE SYDNEY PLATE—seven furlongs. Wairnoko 10st 5lb, Leogrand 9st 12lbs, Pantry Girl 9st 4lbs, Wild Boy 8st 7lbs, Cheeky 8st 6lbs, Evening Herald 8st 4lbs, Runaway Girl 8st 3 lb, Encourage 7st 8lbs. Koko 8st 3lbs Puss 7st Little Corporal 6st 10lbs.

THE DHOND PLATE—One and half miles Precious 10st 7lbs, Meazer 8st 13lbs, Parliament 8st 11lbs, Zainulmulook 8st 10lbs. Sir Visto 8st 5lb, Young Salanic 8st 4lbs, Stewatd 8st 3lbs. Brigand Segond 8st 1lb, Merrily 8st 1lb, Artist 8st Urgent 7st 12lbs, Young Japan 7st 9lbs, Dojan 7st 3lbs, Guinea Merchant 7st 2lbs, Azzad 7st 2lbs, Ghalyam 6st 12lbs, Hoojax 6st 9lbs.

DIVISION OF THE STRANGER'S PLATE—six furlongs—Division I,—Electric, Yussuff, Pasha, Secretary, Cocane, Upright, Balox, Fairplay, Kimberley, Brazze, Pandil, Great Gun, Sensoless, Zomas.

DIVISION II,—Little Laffy, Vazir, Little Boo, Dawood Beg, Burz, General Botha, Mars, Nurgis, Rare, Noomas, Rangoon, Shihab, Kabaramin.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1911.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL—Distance about 2 miles over 9 flights.

Zamindar of Sivagiri's b aus g Sholto
Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Neith
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Royal Scotland
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Circassians Best
Captain Scott Nimmo's ch e m Coel by wire
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Galloping Girl II
Mr J Crawford's ch e g Batchelor's Knot

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

M D B Captain's ch e g San Remo 5 years
Mr A N Dass' b e h Bally maclune 5 years
Mr A A Apcar's b e g Lava Sand 5 years
Mr A A Apcar's b g May fowl 6 years
Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Neith 6 years
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown 5 years
Mr G K's bl aus g Aborigine 5 years
Mr G K's ch h aus g Coat of Arms aged
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Mafi Farina by Fariman —Bentesia 4 years
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Britania 3 years
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e g Cattaro 5 years
Mr R R S' ch e h Dumella 4 years
Mr R R S' br aus h Apologus aged
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity 5 years
Mr F M Garda's br e m Lady Erna 3 years
Mr A S Oomer's ch e g Mathyela 4 years
Mr J C Smith's b or br aus m Lancasterite aged
Mr M Goculdas' b aus g Master Delaval aged
Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus h Black Douglas aged

THE AUTUMN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Alps br e h The Cellarer
Mr D B Captain's ch e g San Remo
Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus h Black Douglas
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g The Cockatoo
Mr G K's b aus g Socialist
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Charry Hackle
Mr J C Galstaun's ch e g Red Cell
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Britania
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Hoppner
Mr J C Galstaun's br e g Bonny Boy
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower
Captain Scott Nimmo's b e m The Missus by wire
Lt-Col J S Forbes' b e g The Rooster
Chief of Mianvadar's br aus g Haut Park
Chief of Mianvadar's ch aus g Comet
H H Maharaja Jam Sahib's ch aus h Vigorous
H H Maharaja Jam Sahib's bl aus g Metal Boy
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e h Chestnut Park
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch m am h Bulls Run
M R R S' br e h Aquahi by Mackintosh Pink Flower 4 years
Mr R R S' bl aus h Oakton
Mr Homi Billimoria's ch e g Pincher
Mr F M Garda's ch e m Grevillea
Mr A J DeSouza's b aus g Lord Merv
Mr D Gordon's ch aus g Ruby Tin
Mr M Goculdas's ch e g Forfeit
Mr M Goculdas's b aus m Solution

THE POONA DERBY—Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zainulmulook 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Cockeye 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Aga 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily aged
Messrs Ali bin Talib and M Goculdas' b a h Meazer aged
Mr Abdoola Faraz' ch a h Artist 6 years
Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo 5 years
Mr Heath's g a h Sightaway 4 years
Mr J M Mistry's b a h Terror 4 years
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14 aged
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Braganza 5 years
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done 6 years
Messrs Haji Mahmood Mahomed & Faraj bin Sanad's g a h Hoojax 4 years
Mr J R Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant 6 years
Mr Julian's c a h Lawood Beg 14-0 0 years
Messrs M Goculdass & A Nanji's b a h Shawcutt
Messrs M Goculdass & A Nanji's b a h Thaboor aged
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Padsha 5 years

THE WANOWRIE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 4 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer 13-3-3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokari late Sirisha 13 3
Mr R S Kerage's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Chief of Mudvasnar's g a h Fahad Beg 14 0
Mr R R S' ch a h Tactor at 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty 13 3
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 2-4
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Ashroff 14 0
Hr A S Oomer's g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr Brain's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr A W Essa's b a h Solitaire 13 3 1-4
Mr J R Raja's b a h Mezahim 13 3
Mr Julian's b a h Sinclair 13 3 3-4
Messrs A R Dakoal and D S Mehta's bl a h Young Majub 14 0
Mr J Bardsha's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdas' ch a Jehangir 14 0

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr J C Galstaun's ch e h Wild Boy 14 2
Mr J C Galstaun's b e h Runaway Girl 14-2
Lt Col A A Jones' br ch h Kilkite
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch c m Spring Daisy 14-1-3-4
Mr R R S' ch aus Leo Grande 14-1-1-4
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14-1-1-4
Mr F M Gardas's ch aus m Waimoho 14-2
Mr M Goculdass b e g Refresher 14-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Cheeky 14-1
Mr Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Pantry Girl 14-2
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Evening Herald 14-1-1-4

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A match took place at Ghat Kopar, on Thursday, the 17th August, 1911, between Bombay Volunteer Rifles and 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry Volunteers which resulted in a win for the Bombay Volunteer Rifles by 17 points.

Conditions.—At 200 yards, 8 rounds last 7 to count H.P.S. 35. At 500 yards, 30 seconds rapid rounds unlimited. At 600 yards, 8 rounds last 7 to count H. P. S. 35.

BOMBAY VOL. RIFLES.

	200	30 Sec. Rapid 500	600	Total.
Cr Sgt Soundy, P R ...	32	31	33	96
Vol Columbine, S B ...	32	22	31	85
Cr Sergt Gidney, F T ...	30	19	32	81
Cyclist Collyer, G ...	32	18	30	80
Sg-Maj Wale, A A ...	30	20	29	79
Cyclist Collyer, R ...	28	15	31	74
Lieut Ward, C M ...	32	14	28	74
Total ...	216	139	214	569

1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. VOL'S.

	200	500	600	Total.
Corpl Niven	30	24	30	84
Sergt Alcock... ...	32	21	31	84
Corpl Lilywhite ...	31	22	30	83
Corpl Judd	30	21	31	82
Vol Alcock	32	18	25	75
Vol Porter	23	24	25	72
Capt Edwards ...	31	11	30	72
Total ...	209	141	202	552

THE LADIES' CORNER.

IRISH POPLIN—A REVIVING INDUSTRY.

While in Ireland the Queen has given encourage ment to a special industry of the country by appearing on several occasions in dresses of Irish poplin. It is not the first time that her Majesty has paid this compliment to the skill of the weavers of Dublin, for when, as Duchess of York, she enjoyed with the Duke an exhaustive tour of the island, she made her state entry from Kingstown in a dress of this material in shades of green, so beautifully made as to demonstrate its adaptability to any requirements of fashion. The material was a favourite one with Queen Victoria, and from her accession to her death a warrant to supply it was held by a well-known Dublin firm, who were called upon to send considerable quantities annually for her late Majesty's use. Queen Alexandra also repeatedly wore it, and several of the Princesses of the Royal House have had costumes of it for Courts and other important ceremonies.

WEFT OF WOOL AND WARP OF SILK.

As most people are aware, the distinctive peculiarity of Irish poplin is that it has the weft of fine wool and the warp of silk. To make the fabric in its highest grades the silk should be of the purest China variety, and, of course, should never be "loaded" or adulterated, as is done in regard to the threads used so many forms of dress silks. It should be dyed, too, in the thread, which also helps to secure its admirable wearing qualities. Inferior makes of so-called poplin come from foreign looms, but of recent years the Irish manufacturers have done much to protect themselves against these imitations, and the unscrupulous are now well aware of the dangers that lie in false descriptions of their goods.

LOOMS BUSILY AT WORK.

Thanks largely to the efforts of the Royal Irish Industries Association, and to the example of a few great ladies connected with the sister isle, there has been a marked revival in the demand for poplin, and looms once idle are again busily at work. Not only has it commended itself to ladies' wear, whether as day or evening dresses, Court trains, coat and skirt suits, or opera cloaks, but it has been of late a very favourite fabric for men's ties. For this purpose great quantities are turned out, alike in the plain colours approved of masculine taste and in a wide range of small and neat figurings and designs. It possesses the great recommendations for this use of tying easily, and of not showing the lines and creases of wear, while in price it compares very favourable with the other makes of silk employed for cravats and neck wear. It is also an ideal fabric, where the outlay permits, for ecclesiastical cassocks and other vestments, while it is also an excellent ground material for heavy church embroidery. The Queen, whose interest in all the national industries is so well known, has set an example that will give yet further encouragement to the manufacturers, and thus assist the movement towards a yet greater development than that which has already begun. The blending of silk and wool in the lighter crepons and eoliennes has already established a popularity of its own, and with the present tendency towards fabrics of richer and handsomer makes there would seem a good opportunity for poplin to make an appeal upon its own unquestionable merits.

Good Cakes, Good Pastry, Good Piecrust, Good Puddings—light, well raised and digestible—are yours if you use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

Mix one part to eight parts ordinary flour. "Paisley Flour" is of great assistance to beginners in home baking. For experienced cooks it is no less a boon.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The monsoon currents gave during the past day a normal total of rainfall, but, as the pressure conditions in North-West India still remain to some extent adverse, no extension has as yet occurred in that region. In almost all other parts of the country, including the whole of the United Provinces, well distributed rainfall occurred. The chief falls are :—Kyaukpyu, Akyab, Myitkyina and Gauhati report two inches, Rozun, three ; Cheerapunji, four ; Bagra, two ; Cuttack, one and a half ; Sambalpur, four ; Gaya, three ; Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Karwar, two ; Belgaum, one. The forecast shows no important change.

A correspondent wires from Ahmedabad that the weather is cloudy, but there has been no fall of rain.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Forerio, 2,557 tons, Captain a Young, arrived in harbour yesterdays from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Shirby, 2,192 tons, Captain R R Stone, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and Mrs Woodcock as a passenger.

The P & O Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 ton, Captain H G H Lewellin R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4,871 tons, Captain G Raicich arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 957 tons, Captain H McDiarmed sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday and Thursday 16th and 17th Aug. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Haddleston .... R I M
R I M S Hastings ...Comdr ... ...Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..B ti Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 18.

Achilles .....2870 Galt ....S W & Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin.....Bo & H S N Co
Dorerio.....2557 Young.....T Morrison & Co
Gallos .....555 Wyatt.....K Nixon & Co
Gothic.....2470 Walterworth ...T Morrison & Co
Indusa.....1873 Stewart ....M M & Co
Mahammadi..... 1251 Jeadie ...15-7...B & P S N Co
Orissa .....3525 Lyne ...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Pundua .....2126 Logan ....M M & Co
Shirely .....2192 Stone... ....Bombay Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin.....Aden ...P & O Co
Virawa .....2176 Emmett .....Calcutta .....28-8... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
D E Buffalo	2593	Chilton	Hull	27-8	J Finlay & Co
F Lawoe	1817	Francis	Repairing		H T Ayoob
K Bingo Maru	3373	Sueda	Kobe	27-8	N U Kaisha
M Shah Jehan	2566	McGear	Jeddah	21-8	B & H S N Co
O Homayun	2154	Maloney	Red Sea Ports	20-8	B & P S N Co
P Hohenfels	3407	Muller		22-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Naseri	911	Watson		19-8	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Santhia	3353	Seddon	Rangoon	M M & Co
2	Elysia	3994	Robertson	L'pool	21-8 W & A Graham & Co
6	President	2086	Bremer	Durban	19-8 A S & Co
7	Koerbar	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-9 A L S N Co
8	Austria	4899	Raicich	Kobe	24-8 A L S N Co
9	City of Calcutta	4886	Rae	G'gow	27-8
12 & 13	Caledonia	3429	Snow		P & O Co
16	Somali	1615	Kason	Zanzibar	19-8 A Strandes Co

P & O Dock

Gymeric ....2553 Williams ....E Rajbhoy

B I Dock

Kola ....510 Morrison ... .M M & Co

H W P D

Baduri ....829 Ahmed..... .....S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
17	Shirby	Stone	Calcutta, Aug 4
18	Austria	Raicich	Trieste, July 27
	Forerio	Young	Cardiff, July 13
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Aug 13

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Lhasa	McDiarmed	Karachi
	Onda	Reddock	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Koerber, for Trieste, &c.
" Austria, for Hongkong, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts oil casks, R J Dossa and Co; 126 bales wool, and goat-hair, W and A Graham and Co; 419 cwts cottonseed, 899 cwts sugar, Rallis Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—10 bales twist, The Sholapur Mill.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—4,001 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 2,438 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 1,925 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 133 cwts cottonseed, K Kesowji and Co; 830 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3 cases shawls, J Ramlal; 105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 500 cwts dilseed, Volkart Bros; 43 cwts condiments, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 51 bales sawri cotton, G Heerji and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1 case tortoise shell, R Mahomed and Co.

Salsette s—5 cases ivory, A Visram.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Buffalo s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 16 bales sawri cotton, Coutts and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—200 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 375 cwts gingelly sweeping, G Ramjee; 495 cwts rapeseed, 495 cwts castorseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—460 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Koerber s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Austria s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Australia s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 87 cwts gum, D Khadoobhoy; 141 cwts hide manure, M A Shapre; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOHOMA.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.
Austria s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

A Swollen Knee

is about as painful and inconvenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness Read what A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocation failed to relieve. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm and after a short use of this remedy was completely cured."

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30TH SONG ANNUAL.

Words and Music Complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat ta, little girlie — Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera ... ... Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ... Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning — Harry Lauder
Flanagan ... ... Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon — G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town — Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy! Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie. Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake ... ...Will Bentley
Sweet Carolina — Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ... Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street — Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is — Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is p'aying — Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me — Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy ... ... Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan — Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ... Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie. Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ... Billy Merson
Shirts ... ... Morny Cash
We don't want a girl ... ... Rich and Rich

S. ROSE & CO.

FORT, BOMBAY,

JUST PUBLISHED.

SHEARDS 36th

VARIETY ANNUAL.

Words and Music complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

Oh! The Hobble, The Horrible Hobble — Nellie Wallace
T. R. O. U. B. L. E. (Those Wedding Bells are ringing) ... ... Joe Archer
The Gas Inspector ... ... Little Tich
What would England do without the Boys like me ... ... Joe Archer
I call him my Chocolate Soldier because he works at Fry's... ... ... Lillian French
Charles II ... ... George Robey
With this Hat on ... ... Tom, Woolwell
My Dusky Queen of Night ... ... Gilbert Edwards
If you must love some one, wont you please love me ... ... Melville and Russell
Oh! the Lock Step! ... ... Nellie Wallace
Any old Iron? ... ...Harry Champion
It's so simple ... ... Jack Smiles
It's the old, old story ... ... Tom Leamore
When the days are growing shorter in the fall ... ... Will Norrie
My Lancashire Lass... ... ... Will Norrie
It's my night out to-night! You're the real thing all the time ... ... Charles Stevens
When the sunrise paints the distant Hills with Rose ... ... Song and Quartett Refrain
Beware! Beware! (Chirgwin's parody on "Asleep in the Deep" ... G. H. Chirgwin.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE 4TH PLANET

SONG FOLIO.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes — Chas. R. Whittle
fall in and follow me
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray? — Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ... G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ... Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ... George Lashwood
Up she goes! ... ... Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man — Miss Ella Retford
Poppies ... ... Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina ... Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade — Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah ... ... G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular? — Arthur Sateliffe
Come and put your arms around me — Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ... Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ... ... Miss Ada Martine
Violet ... ... Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ... ... Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ... Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one? — Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ... Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ... Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh? the Sunday morning walk — Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain — Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy? Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie — Miss Dorothy Ward

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Rs. 1-4 each.

ANGELS OF LIGHT. Charles Marshall.
"Angels of Light" is a delightful song by the Rev. F. W. Faber set to music by Charles Marshall. Contraltos will welcome a song which is an important addition to Madame Clara Butt's repertory.

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"Is a charming song by Algernon Sassin set to music by Clara N. Davies."

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"To P. J. O'Reilly's flowing verses, "The Land of Love," Herbert Oliver has wedded some appropriately bright and taking music."

MACUSLA. D. Macmurrough.
"Words by Josephine Rowe. Is a touching song which should soon become popular."

RED MARINE, THE H. Trotere.
"A brisk and tuneful ditty and is written in a popular style, intended for bass voices. I extols the deeds of the 'Jollies' in vigorous fashion."

SEA ROAD, THE Hadyn Wood.
"The music of this song runs along fluently and is a breezy and animated nautical song."

THANKSGIVING. Frederick H. Cowen.
"Words by Bishop Cotton and music by Frederick H. Cowen, is a new song, the opening lines telling of subject matter.
'We thank Thee Lord, for this fair earth The Glittering sky the silver sea:
For all their beauty, all their worth,
Their light and glory come from Thee."
"Madame Clara Butt has kindly taken under her wing the 'Thanksgiving' Song and from all accounts the people are eagerly asking for more of the same sorts of fare."

TOM, JAN AND HARRY. R. Batten.
"Is a bright and entertaining ditty, wherein a girl courted by three lovers proclaims her inability to come to a decision as to which swain she prefers. The one who does not waste much time upon words appears to have the best chance of success."

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 19th August, 1911.

RIOT AT WESTMINSTER.

THE full report of what might be called the Great Strike of the Unionists more than justified the action of the Speaker in adjourning the House without any question being put, as the Standing Order No. 21 permits that too harassed official to do. He had intervened over and over again in what it would be arrant flattery to call a debate, but failed to quell the uproar over the Parliament Bill that rendered the 24th of July, 1911, a day and a sitting that will be as memorable and that marks as wide a departure from precedent as any in the Parliamentary History of England. No honorable member, from the Prime Minister down, had a chance of rising to heights of impassioned eloquence, so irrepressible were the feelings of the minority and so primitive were the methods employed to convey them. Shouts of derision and furious condemnation of Mr. Asquith and all his works and ways met his every attempt to command a hearing for elaborating the programme he proposed to follow in a final dealing with the Parliament Bill. It was all in vain for the Speaker to make appeal after appeal to the better sense of the Opposition, were going the length of tactfully reminding them that, should the Prime Minister be refused a hearing, Mr. Balfour who would in due course rise to reply might be silenced if the same lawless behaviour were pursued by the Ministerialist ranks. But such reasoning could not prevail against the wave of indignation that possessed the rank and file of the Unionists; the Speaker himself was frequently interrupted by curious demands, some expressing a desire to hear "the Dictator," others repeatedly calling for "Redmond."

Mr. Asquith had been almost half an hour standing before he could get even one sentence underweigh, and after struggling for twenty minutes to make his case and state the intentions of the Government, he abandoned the futile attempt, skipped the pregnant pages of his speech, turning them over as he stood observing indignantly. "I will not degrade myself further"—of course this opportunity was not lost by the Opposition who vehemently assured the Prime Minister that he could not do that, adding that he was "a disgrace"—"by endeavouring to press my arguments upon the attention of honourable gentlemen opposite who are obviously resolved not to listen to me." Mr. Asquith contrived however to say that the Ministers would be compelled to invoke the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. He then sat down. An ovation followed from the Ministerial side of the House and from the Nationalists, but fierce shouts from the Opposition benches met his last remarks as well as his first, and the unlucky head of the Government was left without a shred of doubt as to his unpopularity with the powerful minority in the House. When Mr. Balfour rose to speak he was received with vociferous cheers from his own side while the ironical cheers that were set up by the Ministerialists were instantly stilled by a warning cry of "hush, hush" from the Treasury Bench. The leader of the Opposition got through the difficult task of replying to a speech the greater part of which had to be taken for granted. But so practised a debater expressed the sentiments of the minority clearly enough, replied skilfully to taunts new and old, and when too plain-spoken an hon. member reminded him that he had "been had" by the Prime Minister's making too early provision for the creation of Peers to carry the Parliament Bill through the Upper House, Mr. Balfour insisted that the action of Mr. Asquith in this crisis "would mark the present Administration in the history of Administrations as one least sedulous to keep intact the treasure committed to them." Seeking a reason for this action Mr. Balfour was reminded by the Prime Minister that he had not been allowed to state his reasons, that in fact he was prevented by the right hon. gentleman's friends from giving them, that Mr. Balfour had the advantage of a courtesy which had been denied to him. Mr. Balfour generously admitted that this was so, though the Ministerialists were well in hand and listened attentively and courteously to the leader of the Opposition, It was far different when Mr. F. E. Smith rose to speak on the motion of Sir E. Grey for the adjournment of the debate. Derisive cheers and shouts of "Boo" and "Divide" interrupted and drowned his voice. After waiting for the unseemly din and excitement to die down Mr. Smith gave up the attempt to address the House; the Speaker took the unusual step authorised by Standing Order No. 21 and adjourned the House.

Hardly had he left his seat and the Serjeant at Arms removed the Mace, than confusion and tumult redoubled in force, "Traitors" "Gag" "Run Away" were but a few of the fierce invectives hurled at the Ministerialists who met these reproaches with defiant shouts. Above the uproar rose jeering cries expressing the angry feelings of the members on every side. "A stranger" with 45 years' experience of the House of Commons describing the scene next day declared that none of the mortal political crises he witnessed there, could compare with it. Never had he beheld "the spectacle of the whole House in a fever of excitement, the Prime Minister shouted down, the Leader of the Opposition much interrupted." It was the first time the Speaker, treating the assembly as disorderly, had exercised his right under the Standing Orders. The writer knew there was going to be "a battle-royal." The word had gone round that there would be a valiant resistance to the Prime Minister's tactics, and when the officials admitted the privileged public to the Strangers' Gallery, the House was buzzing with suppressed excitement. The entry of the Prime Minister was the signal for three full minutes of cheering from his followers, and of fierce ejaculations from the other side. Mr. Balfour was received a little later, by a chorus of Unionist cheers, the Ministerialists "remaining decently silent." This showed that Mr. Asquith had his rank and file of the "triumphant democracy" under control. It is all very well to urge, as even the more sober journals do, in excuse for the singular lapse from the civilities of debate, that it is but human nature to take politics so seriously, and that polite conventions must go down before the indignation that young Conservatives feel at Mr. Asquith's policy which to them means a social Revolution. The "Stranger" who watched the frantic scene says that one of the misfortunes of the day was that a House honestly anxious to hear Mr. Redmond—who wore a "triumphant" red rose in his button-hole, and looked us innocent and indifferent as he could—was not gratified. No doubt that would have added to the piquancy of the situation, bringing a comic element into it, but would it have made for the dignity or the peace of the House. It will not be wise any longer to gird at our Gallic allies when they shout down speakers in the French House, and hurl dishonouring epithets at each other. The sedate and orderly character of the House of Commons is lost, and will take some time before the Assembly can live down the discreditable scenes of July 24, 1911.

A SCHOLARLY BISHOP.

BISHOP WORDSWORTH who is just dead held for twenty-six years the See of Salisbury, and was next, after Dr. Kennion, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, the oldest consecrated member of the episcopal bench in England. He had many connections with India; Dr. William Wordsworth, once well known in Bombay as a great educationist and as Principal of the Elphinstone College, was a cousin of his, and he was related through his mother to the Freres whose names are famous in Bombay history. Sir Bartle Frere, once Governor of Bombay and his brother William, Member of Council here, were first cousins of his mother who again belonged on her mother's side to the family of the Grants of Rothiemerchus who were and are so numerously represented in the services of this country. The late Bishop was a great classical scholar and in early life he devoted himself to the study of Latin which he taught for several years of his College, Brasenose at Oxford, and planned on a large scale a critical history of Latin Literature. But the only outcome of this was a series of introductory lectures or essays which were published in 1870, when he was desirous of succeeding Conington in the Corpus Chair of Latin language and literature in his University. Dr. Edwin Palmer, an uncle of the present Bishop of Bombay, was, however, elected and Dr. Wordsworth was gradually led away towards theology. He published however in 1874 a very useful book on the history of the Latin language, collecting the early fragments of that language scattered in several places with an introductory essay which was an excellent contribution to the philology of that tongue. In 1876, when he was only thirty-three, he was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford, a high honour which he shared in that year with veteran churchmen, like Deans Church and Vaughan and Dr. Jones, then Bishop of St. David's, the year after Canon Liddon, Dean Burgon and Bishop Fraser of Manchester received this honour. A few years later he received another honour in the Theological world and was elected in 1881 to deliver the famous Bampton Lectures, which were printed in the same year under the title "The One Religion; Truth Holiness and Peace desired by the Nations," a volume which attracted much attention. About the same time he contributed several learned articles to the Dictionary of Christian Biography edited by Sir W. Smith and Archdeacon Chetham, a great and valuable work of reference, in continuation of the former's previous Bible Dictionary. His monographs on Constantine and Julian in this work are specially noteworthy.

In 1885, when he was 42, he was chosen to succeed Bishop Moberley at Salisbury. Dr. Moberley died just when the late Marquis of Salisbury became Premier for the first time, and he then had the pleasure of appointing as his first Bishop, Dr. Wordsworth to the see of the place when he derived his title. He then vacated the chair of the Interpretation of the Bible to which he had been called two years previously, on its foundation from the funds of Oriel College Oxford, and an older man Dr. Cheyne, the well-known exponent of so-called higher criticism, was appointed in his place. As Bishop he was a good administrator of his extensive diocese, whose partition he strenuously opposed. He would not have even a Suffragan. But now there will probably be a new arrangement made, and a portion of the diocese of Salisbury will be taken off and go to form the revived bishopric of Sherborne. In the troubles of the Church of England over ritualistic matters he bore his full share. In the well-known case of Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, who was tried before the Archbishop of Canterbury for ritualist offences, he was one of the five assessors, and he differed from his colleagues in not holding Dr. King not bound by the rubrics as he was a bishop and not minister, as mentioned in the Prayer Book, but in the final judgment of Archbishop Benson he concurred. On the wider question of the reservation of the Eucharist, his authority, a very high one, was several times invoked by the controversialists. On the bench Dr. Wordsworth did not give up altogether his scholarly work in Latin, but he deviated so far as to devote himself not to classical but to later, especially Biblical, Latin. He was long engaged upon a critical edition of the celebrated Latin translation of the Bible by St. Jerome, known as the Vulgate and published the part containing the gospels. This is a grand work in quarto published in several parts by the Clarendon Press. It is being continued by Dr. White, who was also associated with the Bishop in editing Old-Latin Biblical texts. He stimulated theological studies in his University and brought together various eminent scholars including Drs. Sanday, Driver, Edersheim and others to publish jointly volumes of biblical archæology and criticism under the name of 'Studia Biblica.'

THE SUGAR MARKET.

PRICES of sugar have advanced very much during the last few weeks, owing to the European beet crops continuing to be far from satisfactory Worms in some places and continued drought in others have been doing a deal of harm to the crops and now there is little chance of any great improvement in the prospect, even if a favourable change in the weather conditions were to set in at once and last throughout the remaining period of growth. Prices here now are fourteen shillings for white Java and 13s. 2d. for brown Java. A few months ago we saw the rates as low as eleven shillings and 10s. 2d., respectively. Rates at the ports of supply are higher than our prices, as still there is a good lot of sugar here in the hands of the speculators, which continues offering at about three to four pence below the London quotations, and so make it impossible for any fresh business to be done or for more sugar to come from Java for this season. Therefore, the quantity available for our markets remains limited, while America still continues a large buyer in Java. In the circumstance there is every prospect of our seeing still higher prices later on. No Austrian sugar is likely to be imported into this country for some time. As a rule the difference between the prices of white Java and Austrian B. R. B. crystals is seldom more than four to six-pence per cwt, but at the present moment it is more than two shillings. No dealer here would care to make any contract for their sugar when the rate is so much higher than similar Java sugar and until at least merchants can see their way to pay the high rates demanded, supplies in our market will consist only of Javas till sugar from Mauritius begins to arrive—towards the end of the year. We understand some dealers have been buying Java sugar locally for shipment to European ports. Unless prices of beet sugar decline we must expect to see much higher prices here before very long. Stocks are anything but large and the quantity of Javas expected to arrive during this season is, if anything, below the normal quantity. What with no fresh buying to arrive from the proper sources of supply as second hand sugar is, for the time being, offering cheap and preventing buyers calling for supplies from the right quarters, and with no prospect of any beet sugar coming into our market in the near future, we expect to see the demand for sugar here exceeding the supply and pushing prices up.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Parsis," with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant, arrived at Aden at 7 p. m. on Thursday.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the outward mails of the 11th instant, passed Suez at 8-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Delhi" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

THE Hon'ble Syed and Mrs. Ameer Ali left on July 28 for the Engadine, and will be absent from England for six weeks.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," were:—Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, H. H. Raja Dhiraj Dhero Saheb, Sir Nakar Singh, K.C.I.E., Brig.-General W. E. Peyton, and Kumar Sirdar Singh.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

WHEN Mr. Arquith declared *urbi et orbi* that the Veto Bill would not be returned to the House of Lords until he received guarantees that it would be passed he perhaps did not quite realise that he was asking Lord Landsdowne to promise more than he could perform. However, that may be, Lord Lansdowne has not given such guarantees and the Bill is going back to the hereditary chamber without any new peers having been created and in the expectation that the Liberals, the bulk of the Unionists abstaining, will be able to outvote the Halsburyites. According to the 'Die Hards' Mr. Arquith "gravely exceeded his commission from the King" and his Majesty resents the explanation given to the House or rather which he would have given to the House but for the extraordinary conduct of Lord Hugh Cecil and his friends. I do not suppose that this is true, but there is reason to believe that the Sovereign was by no means in favour of any more peers being created than was absolutely necessary to pass the Bill. If, as still seems possible though perhaps not improbable there should be a majority against the Government next Wednesday, the fat will be in the fire and we may see that wholesale creation of peers to prevent which is the chief reason why Lord Curzon and those who agree with him are defying the Dictators. Your late Governor, Lord Lamington, is among those who have taken up a strong line against the policy of No Surrender. In a letter which has given great offence to Lord Halsbury's followers he says:—"It is well known that many members of the House of Commons who are now strenuously urging the peers not to give way became vehement only when it was known that a General Election would not take place." Unless the opponents of the Bill are prepared to resort to physical resistance, it is, he argues, difficult to see as interpreters of the nation's will, which the House of Lords has always claimed to be, that the Unionist peers have any other constitutional course than to follow their leaders and accept the Government's proposals. He sarcastically adds:—"The argument that the Lords should resist because they are the legislative trustees of the nation is one that should have been employed last year when only too readily we condemned our own Constitution." There has been a notable moderation of the tone of the papers which preach war to the knife since the decision come to by the Unionist leaders to move votes of censure in both Houses, but it remains to be seen whether the breach in the Unionist party will be closed by this somewhat astute move. That the internal condition of the Opposition is seriously disturbed is made manifest by the doubly leaded editorial which has appeared in the *Daily Mail* under the heading "The Plot against Mr. Balfour." If the article had appeared in the *Daily News* it might have passed without much notice; but the *Daily Mail* would not have spoken out in such a manner unless it was sure of its facts. "As to the motives inspiring Lord Halsbury's so-called followers there need be no delusion about them. These people have no other motive than to depose Mr. Balfour from the leadership of the Unionist party. They are confirmed and inveterate intriguers and deserters. It is not their first cabal and since it is doomed to failure it will not be their last. They are using Lord Halsbury as a stalking horse and we believe Lord Selborne as well. These gentlemen are no doubt perfectly sincere in their wrongheaded views of the situation, but it will not be long before they realise if they have not yet begun to do so the use which is being made of them. Those who are exploiting them have as we have said no misapprehension as to the meaning of their action. It is flat disloyalty and its methods are sheer insincerity. No Unionist who realises this will have anything to do with them." The curious thing is that "they" should have taken this castigation lying down.

WOMEN AND PIT BROW WORK.

I do not know whether Sir Arthur Markham is for or against giving women the franchise, but he has certainly given the Suffragists a weapon which they will not be slow to use for all that it is worth. Among the measures now before the House of Commons is a Coal Mines Bill which is being threshed out before a Standing Committee of which Mr. Eugene Wason is Chairman. At the meeting of the Committee on Wednesday Sir Arthur Markham, who is a colliery director and sits for a colliery district, moved that the following words should be added to the Bill:—"No girl or woman other than those employed on or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall be permitted to be employed above ground on any mine, provided always that this section shall not apply to any woman who is engaged in the cleaning of colliery offices or for any other like purpose." In support of his proposition he mentioned the number of girls and women at present employed in what he is pleased to consider this unsuitable occupation. There are 24 between the ages of 12 and 14; 751 between 14 and 16; and 5,188 above 18. Mr. Masterman whose department is responsible for the Bill expressed regret that the amendment had been brought forward, as there is now evidence that the safety or health of these female workers is affected by the nature of their employment. A Labour Member (Mr. Brace) thought it sufficient to say that the amendment has the support of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain which as Mr. Masterman elicited does not represent women as well as men. The Labour member for the Ince Division (Mr. Stephen Walsh) who early in life worked under ground as a collier had the courage to disagree with his colleagues of the Labour Party, but on a division the amendment was carried by 15 to 13. The majority consisted of seven Liberals, seven Laborites and one Conservative. The minority included besides Mr. Masterman, the Solicitor-General for Scotland. I asked one of the majority who is a friend of mine how he reconciled his attitude with the principles of liberalism (with a small l) that he professes. He assured me that although he is member for a constituency largely composed of miners he was actuated solely by considerations regarding a *tertium quid*. He is obsessed by the notion that work at the pit brow is injurious to women who may become mothers! But the spokesmen of the deputation of pit brow girls who came to London yesterday to interview Ministers, as robust a body of young women as you would see in a day's march, stated that when workers of the class marry their offspring is strong and healthy, far superior in fact to the average child of the neighbourhood. I happened to be passing the Home Office when the group were waiting to see Mr. Masterman and I could not help contrasting their happy comfortable and well-fed appearance with some of the poor sempstresses that I have seen in London working girls' clubs. Mr. Churchill has promised that when the Bill returns to the House of Commons from the Standing Committee he will do his best to expunge Sir Arthur Markham's amendment and I hope that his courageous resolve will not be frustrated by the Labour Party. But remembering how valuable their support to the Ministry in the present state of parties I have my doubts. One of the friends of the pit brow lasses, the Mayor of Wigan, says that it is not unusual for a girl to be ordered from a cotton mill to the pit mouth for reasons of health and I know a lady philanthropist who to gain experience worked as a pit woman without the slightest injury to her health and without suffering undue fatigue.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

As you will have heard Mr. Lloyd George in spite of all his tact and energy has had to abandon his hope of passing the National Insurance Bill before the usual time for the recess and the measure is to be the piece de resistance of an autumn Session or rather sitting. The two by-elections decided during the past week, Bethnal Green and the Middleton division, in which the Government lost ground, turned, especially in the case of the last-named constituency, on the Insurance Bill. Mr. Hewins, the unsuccessful candidate in the Middleton division, admits this, though considering his position in connection with the Tariff Reform movement he would have been only too glad if he could have attributed the marked decline in the Liberal majority entirely to fiscal conversions. It is rather curious that neither in Middleton nor in Bethnal Green does the constitutional crisis seem to have been an important factor. Liberals say that this is due to the fact that the country regards the Veto question as a *chose jugee*; Conservatives I suppose would say that the supineness of the average elector is due to ignorance of the gravity of the situation in spite of the recent remarkable efforts of Lord Hugh Cecil to enlighten an indifferent nation. In the discussions in the House of Commons this week on Mr. George's gigantic and complicated scheme we have heard a great deal about the effect that it may have upon the resources of our great hospitals and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not denied that there is the possibility such a calamity. But he hints that after the Bill has become law and we see how it works, steps may have to be taken to improve the financial position of these institutions. The doctors who next to the Socialists have been Mr. George's greatest critics scored a great victory on Tuesday or what they consider a great victory. Under the Bill as originally framed the administration of medical benefits was placed in the hands of the Friendly Societies who are regarded as hard taskmasters or at any rate not as considerate to the faculty as they might be. Consequently Dr. Addison, the much-respected Radical member for the Hoxton division, asked the House to transfer these administrative powers to the health committees and he was so persuasive that his amendment was adopted almost unanimously, only 15 out of 402 members voting against him. Though the Unionist Party are loyally supporting Mr. George the only people who wish to wreck the Bill are the Socialists or perhaps I should say the extreme Socialists who are scarcely represented in Parliament. They are almost a negligible quantity and Mr. George can continue to ignore them if he consents to go slowly.

HONOURING MR. HENNIKER HEATON.

The pioneer of imperial penny postage, Mr. Henniker Heaton, received another acknowledgment of his great and successful labours at the Mansion House this afternoon when the Lord Mayor on behalf of Australian banking men in London presented him with an address to mark the completion of his life's work. It was characteristic of the man that he should choose that the occasion should be quite informal though it had been proposed to offer him a banquet. Mr. Heaton told some good stories. One of them concerned an ex-postmaster-general in the person of the Duke of Norfolk. The latter the other day at the Carlton Club congratulated Mr. Heaton on recovery from his recent illness and got the intimation that he had been ordered by his doctor to a part of the world where letter-writers ceased from troubling. Further that Mr. Heaton, having such statistics at his finger-ends, had chosen Somaliland where only one person in 70,000 received a letter each year. "For Heaven's sake don't go there," appealed the Duke. "It is the only heaven of rest I have in the world and I'm sure your advent there will mean the establishment of a hundred post-offices." Mr. Heaton presented the Lord Mayor with an interesting letter dated 1833. It was signed A L. Wagham and informed city merchants that he was proceeding to India via Malta, Alexandria, Suez (overland) and Bombay. He was willing to take as many letters at 5s as he could carry and hoped to deliver them in 70 days. Not only this, but he would be back in England in November and hoped to be able similarly to oblige the next year. "Thus merchants would be sure of quick communication with India once a year." That as Mr. Heaton readyly amusingly now that the postage "from the Bank to Mandaly" was just one penny.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The strange American, Edward Holton James, continues to concern himself with the preposterous story that was demolished at the trial of his tool, Mylius and is stealthily circulating his precious paper "The Liberator" in this country. In size and get-up "The Liberator" resembles "The Indian Sociologist" and is also printed in Paris. James has got a new confederate, who has been "making researches" in Plymouth and who if he is not careful will I should imagine find himself where Mylius is if the authorities think he is worth powder and shot.

I regret to hear that the health of Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P., has not been satisf

RAILWAY STRIKE POSTPONED.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

Outbreak of Rioting at Sheffield.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Mr. Asquith returned to London to-day, and presided at a meeting of the Cabinet to consider the Labour position.

Afterwards the Prime Minister attended a Conference of the Board of Trade to use his personal influence towards a settlement. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Asquith again visited the Board of Trade offices and, it is understood, again placed the situation before the men.

A further meeting was held in the House of Commons.

Mr. Buxton submitted to the men a series of questions to which they replied that the masters had broken the Conciliation Board Agreement of 1907, both in spirit and in letter. It was impossible to obtain redress for their grievances.

Mr. Asquith, thereupon, proposed the establishment of a Royal Commission to enquire as to what amendments to the agreement were desirable.

The masters consented, but the men refused.

Mr. Asquith informed the men that while the Government were impartial they could not allow a general paralysis of the railway system, and that they had taken the necessary steps to prevent such paralysis.

General Strike Declared.

Shortly after five o'clock it was announced that a general railway strike had been declared.

The strike notice was to take immediate effect and picketting had already begun in London.

The railwaymen declare that Royal Commissions lead to nothing, while a strike means certain victory.

A most unexpected change, however, took place four hours later, when Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that negotiations had been re-opened, the men reconsidering the Government's proposal for a Commission of Enquiry, which the men's representatives evidently misunderstood.

LATER.

The Commission of Enquiry proposed by Mr. Lloyd George is composed of one representative of the great employers; one representative of the men and one person enjoying the confidence of the community. The Commission is to meet immediately.

The police authorities in London have asked for volunteers and special constables in the event of the situation becoming worse.

Liverpool without Trams or Light.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill reviewed the situation and said that the men in London were making demands in contravention of the agreement of last Friday. If they persisted they would upset the whole settlement.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that the situation in Liverpool was now quieter, but that the men in the power-house had gone on strike and that the city would thereby be deprived of trams and light.

The position in Manchester was unchanged.

At Sheffield convoys and signallers had been attacked by mobs. The military were now assisting in the work of guarding the railway.

Colonel Seely announced that in future a bugle would be sounded to call attention to the reading of the Riot Act.

An encampment is being formed in Victoria Park in the East End. Five thousand troops have gathered.

Hope and Despair Alternate.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The strike situation seems to give rise alternately to hope and despair.

The news that the negotiations had been re-opened, and the fact that Mr. Lloyd George said he was still most sanguine, though he urged patience and restraint on the part of all concerned, including the newspapers, and the fact that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said he was also hopeful was followed by statements of the railway leaders to the effect that there would be no truce and that reports from the provinces pointed to an early and decisive victory.

A manifesto has also been published calling on railwaymen to strike a blow for deliverance from tyranny.

Shortly afterwards the announcement was made that the meeting of leaders had adjourned from one o'clock till nine this morning without arriving at a decision.

Altogether, suggestions are not lacking that the Government's golden bridge will be ultimately accepted, though, unfortunately, there is much ugly feeling and exasperation among the younger and more hot-headed elements in the rank and file.

LATER.

Reports from the provinces show that the men are coming out in various places, the northern industrial centres being most affected, though a number at Bristol and Cardiff are also out.

Passengers at Bristol are having to handle their own luggage, owing to platform porters knocking off work, and traffic via Fishguard is practically suspended.

Evidence of the seriousness of the position in Lancashire is furnished by the fact that rifles and bayonets of the Salford Territorials have been called in, electric power in Liverpool has been cut off, adding to the general misery and apprehensiveness prevailing there, and orders have been given to the troops to fire immediately on the reading of the Riot Act. Liverpool is now practically an armed camp.

The Irish railwaymen have decided to strike and there are apprehensions that the strike may spread to Scotland.

A roll-call was called in the Royal Engineers barracks of men capable of driving locomotives.

Government departments are very busy making preparations. Mr. Winston Churchill was at the Home Office until this morning.

Troops with machine guns have been arriving in London all day and night. Artillerymen have gone to guard the Willesden Junction.

All papers condemn the hasty and arbitrary action of the men, and some also blame the obstinacy of the companies in refusing to recognise the Unions.

The situation regarding the strike is absorbing all interest. The services in London are almost normal.

Reports from the provinces seem to indicate that the strike is not too successful there. Most of the railways are working, though sometimes under difficulties.

The troops are moving in all directions, fifty thousand having reached London ready for dispersal throughout the threatened areas. Seventeen thousand are encamped in parks.

The representatives of the men held a prolonged meeting, to-day, to reconsider Mr. Asquith's suggestion regarding a Royal Commission. The discussion resulted in the meeting adhering to its resolve to strike.

Frequent meetings of Ministers and others were held this morning, and afterwards the Cabinet met.

The strike of motor men greatly interferes with the working of the underground railways, but the tubes are mostly running.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill said that there was no disturbance in London, but there had been several attempts in the provinces to commit outrages on railway property with a view to stopping the services. Such acts were punishable with penal servitude. He added that it was too early, yet, to measure the extent of the strike, but the Government would make sure that supplies of food, fuel and other essentials were maintained.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George stated that in view of the critical situation, the House would merely adjourn till Tuesday next, instead of until October 24th.

The midlands are already feeling the strike. Many collieries and ironworks are closing, the former owing to the inability to transport coal, and the latter owing to a lack of coal.

The first encounter between the railway strikers and the police occurred at Birmingham to-day, when an attack was made upon the police escorting six waggon-loads of meat, as they were leaving the goods yard. There was also a serious attack upon a goods yard at Derby.

Conferences have resulted in a deadlock. The managers abide by Mr. Asquith's proposal and refused concessions regarding the Unions.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons that he believed that the Government's arrangements to work the Railways would prove effective. If not, even greater measures would be taken. (Opposition cheers.) It must be clearly understood that the people's food supply and the safety of the country were more important than anything else. (Loud cheers).

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: "The admission of Mr. Samuel in the House of Commons, that he had appealed to the leaders of the strikers, during the recent strike in London, for permits for the vans of Post Office contractors and that a similar action had been taken in Liverpool, has been the subject of much adverse comment in the Unionist newspapers. The *Morning Post*, for example, stigmatises it as a disgraceful acknowledgement of cowardice and folly."

(News by the mail of the strikes at Home will be found on page 8.)

THE WRECKED "FIFESHIRE."

Missing Boat Found.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

A boat of the s.s. "Fifeshire" has been picked up having been driving in a storm for five days. The boat contained the chief officer and five of the crew.

[A passenger on the mail steamer "Salsette" which came into Bombay yesterday morning, tells us that while the boat was at Aden she was asked by wireless telegraph by the Post Offices to keep a look out for two boats of the "Fifeshire," which were still missing. One of these boats has evidently been picked up and there is from this message still hope that the boat, which Reuter reported to have thirty passengers aboard, may still be afloat or may have landed its occupants in a place of safety. The same informant suggested that this boat may have succeeded in arriving at Socotra, where the Sultan is a friendly ruler. He thought it unlikely that the occupants would make for the shore, near the scene of the wreck, as the Somali tribesmen in that neighbourhood are unfriendly and even if their lives would not be in danger, they would certainly be robbed of all they possessed. He added that it was understood at Aden that the two boats, which first reached that port were picked up by an Italian ship.]

DISTURBED PERSIA.

Bagdad-Kermanshah Route Closed.

BAGDAD, AUGUST 18.

The last southern entry into Persia, namely via the Kermanshah road, is closed. No caravans are leaving Bagdad.

THE AMERICAN WOOL BILL.

Vetoed by President Taft.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

President Taft has vetoed the Wool Bill, fixing the duty on raw wool at 29 per cent. ad valorem, and combed wool tops, thirty-four yards, 39 per cent.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

His Holiness the Pope's health shows signs of improvement.

STOKES APPOINTMENT AND RUSSIA.

Resentment Explained.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The *Times*, to-day, commenting upon a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent explains that the indignation in Russia at the appointment of Major Stokes to reorganise the Gendarmerie is due to Russophobia attributed to Major Stokes.

If, the journal says, this is true, the attitude of Russia is perfectly natural, and we can sympathise with Russia's demand that Major Stokes' work shall be confined to the south. "What is not easy to understand is, that despite the close Anglo-Russian understanding especially in Persia, a British military attache should be able to win a reputation for hostility to Russia. What is even more inexplicable is that the British Foreign Office should have consented to his accepting an appointment involving the exercise of authority in parts where Russia has important interests."

"There has been a muddle somewhere," the journal adds, "but happily the two Governments and the Legations at Teheran are working in the greatest harmony, and Britain is strongly supporting Russian representations regarding the appointment. It is possible that a compromise may be arranged, and that his services may be utilised without offence to Russia."

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

European Members.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Colonel Yate, in the House of Commons yesterday, called attention to the racial jealousy aroused in Ceylon by the giving of a hitherto European seat on the Council to the native community, and asked the Government to consider the question of adding one non-official European and another European to the Council.

Mr. Harcourt replied that, as at present advised, the Government saw no reason for making a further change in the composition of the Council.

REGISTRATION FOR OPIUM SMOKERS.

Question in House of Commons.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, replying to a question with reference to the introduction of a system of registration for opium smokers in Hong Kong, said the suggestion was impracticable. Registration neither had been nor would be adopted either in the Straits Settlements or Malaysia.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Chinese Breaches of Faith.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Edward Grey said that Britain refused to consider the Chinese proposal to exclude the Indian opium from Manchuria, Shansi and Sze Chuan until the Government were satisfied that breaches of article VII of the Opium Agreement by the authorities in Canton and Fukien had ceased.

SEQUEL TO BHOWNAGREE-COOPER CASE.

Parsi Editor's Body Found.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The body of Mr. Nasarwanji Cooper, whose hat, containing a letter saying he intended to commit suicide, was picked up on the Victoria Embankment, has been recovered off Pimlico.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Woodbrook Beat the Indians.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

On the resumption of the match between Woodbrook and the Indians to-day, Woodbrook carried their total to 231. Morrow made 110, and Balu took four wickets for fifty.

The Indians were set 255 to win, but were dismissed for 219. Warden scored 89.

ENGLISH RACING.

Jockey Club Exonerates Maher

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Jockey Club has completely exonerated Maher from the charge preferred against him by the Stewards at the Leicester meeting on the 11th inst.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The death is announced of Lord James of Hereford.

[Henry James, Lord James of Hereford, P. C., K. C., LL. D., K. B., was born in 1828. He was educated at Cheltenham College, being first boy on the roll. He was a prizeman of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar. He became Solicitor General in 1873, Attorney General 1873-74. He represented Taunton as a Liberal in Parliament 1869 to 1885, Bury, 1885-95. He was created a baron in 1895. He was Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, 1892-95; and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1895-1902. He has no heir.]

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Extension of Waterworks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 18.

A Delhi correspondent says that, in consequence of the Durbar, an extension of the waterwork has been taken up there by the Municipality. Government has made a contribution of ninety thousand rupees, but the remainder of the estimated costs of six lakhs will be borne by the Municipality. Plans are Municipal, but the construction of the work has been entrusted to the Sanitary Engineer to the Government.

GAMBLING ON RACECOURSE

Proposed Restrictive Legislation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18.

The following is being circulated among the members of the Western India Turf Club and a meeting is called for ninth September, when the orders of the Government will be considered:—

Copy of letter No. 65-P dated 4th August 1911, from the Secretary to the Government, Judicial Department, Bombay, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona; With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter of the 10th ultimo on the subject of betting on the Bombay and Poona race courses, I am directed to say that the Bombay Government have given their best consideration to the views of the Western India Turf Club, as set forth at the conference of the 31st ultimo, and I am now to explain the final conclusions of Government on all the points raised in order that the Club may have ample time to make arrangements for the coming changes.

Legislation.—Government now find that it will be necessary to legislate, in respect of all the proposed changes, and it will not be possible to effect these changes merely by coming to an agreement with the Club. It is intended to undertake the necessary legislation in the ensuing cold weather and to bring the amended law into operation from about the 1st June 1912. In these circumstances and in order to remove the hardships which the stewards represented, there will be no interference with the number of race meetings on the Bombay course during the ensuing cold weather, but all the changes will be introduced simultaneously for both places as well as the rest of the Bombay Presidency with effect from June 1912.

THE QUESTION OF BOOKMAKERS.

POONA, AUGUST 18.

At a conference of the Stewards of Western India Turf Club held this week, the opinions recorded at the meeting were submitted to the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government have now replied to the Stewards stating that they are glad the Turf Club agree with their decision regarding the abolishment of Bookmakers. The Government contemplate legislating in the matter and state that the amended law will be enforced from 1st June, 1912. Government have also expressed themselves wholly in favour of the totalisator, which will consequently be the only means of speculation.

AHMEDABAD BOMB CASE.

False Informant Sentenced.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUGUST 18.

Mr. Calcraft Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has convicted Tyabali Heptoola, alias Kachba, of giving false information to the police regarding the throwing of a bomb during the visit of the last Viceroy, the Earl of Minto, and has sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. A. K. Setna, Barrister for the defence, and the Public Prosecutor for the Crown were complimented.

KOLAR MINE DISASTER.

Engine Driver Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 18.

As a result of the enquiry held by Mr. Bowring, the Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields, into the overwind disaster at the Champion Reef Mine on the 9th instant, the prosecution of a covenanted Cornish engine-driver, named Watters, has been ordered. He has, in fact, been formally charged before the same magistrate and the evidence of Mr. C. T. Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Mine, Mr. Clemo, Assistant Engineer and of Dr. L. P. Stokes has been so far recorded. The Chief Engineer gave it as his opinion that the overwind was due to the driver putting on too much steam at the start and being a few seconds late in reversing the engine and applying the brakes.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 5th August 1911 show a gain of Rs. 1,08,44,396, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1910-11.

With a view to remove the difficulties experienced in dealing with the extra traffic, due to the opening of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, sanction has been accorded to the certain additions and alterations in the broad-gauge locomotive yard at Ratlam station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Lieutenant L. Fraustadt, R. E, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class 3, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the North Western State Railway.

Mr. F. R. B. August, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western State Railway, in Class 3, Grade 3, is posted to Class 3, Grade 2, from the June 23, 1911.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

Major W. E. White, 3rd Brahmans, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Fowler as Commandant of the 127th Light Infantry has extended to the 24th August 1913.

Lieutenant Barstow, 91st Battery, has been posted to "A" Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain J. R. Colville, 66th Battery, is transferred to 55th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain R. C. Williams is transferred from the 147th Battery to the 66th Battery.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Captain S. F. Mc. I. Lomer, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, being appointed as Adjutant of the 6th Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Territorial Force.

Lieutenant J. N. Fenton, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, has been posted to the 17th Infantry.

Lieutenant Goldman Monk, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to 91st Punjabis.

Lieutenant Lane, 1st Battalion, King's Own Lancaster Regiment, is posted to 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Wigley, Royal Lancaster Regiment, is posted to 9th Punjabis.

THE INDUS FLOTILLA OF STEAMERS FOR SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 18.

The North-Western Railway are offering for sale the remnants of the Indus Flotilla, consisting of river steamers, tugs, flats and barges, stationed at Kotri and Sukkur.

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.

Landslip Buries Seven Coolies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

Owing to the incessant and heavy rains, which broke in Simla last night, there was a terrible land slip this afternoon resulting in the loss of three lives. A number of coolies were working at a house under construction on the Cart Road, above the Municipal godown, very near the Government Central Press, owing to the wild weather the men were working hard to return home early. None noticed that a huge mound was slipping off the rocky walls of the hill above their head, when with a sudden crash the mound came down burying underneath seven coolies, the tremendous noise and the piercing cries of the men around immediately brought several people to the spot and the Assistant Surgeon of the Ripon Hospital, whose quarters were close by, ran down to the rescue.

Intimation was despatched to Mr. Kettlewell, Deputy Commissioner, who with Mr. Jailal, Commissioner of the Municipality, and Mr. Clarke, Inspector of Police came running and at once set to the work of rescue. Numerous coolies began to work like giants and after breathless work of an hour and a half, succeeded in bringing out of the debris seven men, three of whom were found dead and the rest in a benumbed condition. They were immediately carried to the Hospital where operations were necessary on two, about whose recovery almost no hope is entertained.

The overseer of the coolies suspects that a woman, who came to work with two children, one a baby of three months and another a boy of three years, is also embosomed in the debris.

The men under the direct supervision of Mr. Kettlewell are working hard to know the fate of the unfortunate woman and a tremendously large crowd of Europeans and Indians, who gathered at the place, showed keen anxiety for her and some even volunteered to help the police in the rescue work. No clue of the woman has been found yet and the men are still working to bring out the last victim of the unforeseen tragedy.

ACCIDENT ON ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

Goods Train Driver Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, AUGUST 18.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Assam Bengal Railway reports:—The line is breached north of Lumding, at mile 369-6 for forty feet. This is due to floods. No. 103 up goods train ran into the breach and the engine and eleven wagons are capsized. The driver Fletcher was killed and a fireman is also injured. Transhipment is necessary, but through communication is being restored.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOBBILI, AUGUST 18,

The District Traffic Superintendent of Khurda Road Station, B. N. Railway, reports:—Owing to heavy floods between Cuttack and Barang a 20 feet girders bridge and embankment at mile 256 and 260 have been washed away. Transhipment is impossible for about 48 hours owing to the surrounding country being under water.

The Traffic Manager of the Bengal Nagpur Railway has sent the following message regarding the breach on the line:—Owing to heavy floods the line has been breached at mile 257 between Cuttack and Barang on East Coast Section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. As the breach occurs between two large rivers, the Kathjura and the Kuakhai, between which the land is entirely covered by water, it is estimated that the transhipment of passengers and mails will not be possible before Saturday evening or Sunday morning. No. 4 up Madras Mail and 162 up passenger which left Howrah on the evening of the 17th, instant are detained at Cuttack.

L.-G. OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Sir Charles Bayley Gazetted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley is gazetted as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Hare, to whom all honours and distinctions of a Lieutenant-Governor will be shown till the date of his embarkation for Europe.

ALLEGED POLICE FORTURE.

An Inspector under Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18,

A case of police torture came up to-day for trial before Mr. Roper, Sessions Judge and a Jury, in which Balwant Kando Patole, Inspector of Police, is charged with causing the death of a man named Gamu, a watchman of Bhegodi village, in Khed Taluka. It appears that a theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,500 was reported by a Marwari named Umedmal, a money lender of Bhegadi village in Khed Taluka on 27th March last. A few days later accused arrived at the village. The deceased Ganu was the village watchman and being suspected was taken to the lock up whence between 10 and 11 P. M. on the 2nd April, it is alleged he was taken to a neighbouring stream and there was tortured by the police and others. The next morning the man (Ganu) went home and related the circumstances to his mother. Returning to the lock up a little latter the man (Ganu) is said to have died. The case is proceeding.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Meeting in Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 18.

The members of the Moslem University Constitution Committee, which includes distinguished Mahomedans from Bombay, the Punjab and Burma, have commenced their sittings here. In the course of opening speech the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad, the president, said, the object in view had been to secure the confidence both of the community and of the Government and to ensure smooth working of the Constitution.

The business for the day included matters relating to the election of members of the Board of Trustees and consideration of the criticisms received from various quarters on the general principles of the University.

YOUNG INDIANS IN EUROPE.

Hon. Mr. Basu's Eulogy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

The Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu presiding over the ceremony of awarding prizes to successful exhibitors at the Swadeshi Mela yesterday evening, said that the lessons of swadeshi were after all lessons of patriotism and that was the highest lesson that the human mind could have. That lesson could be best learnt in European countries. There, one could see people combining for the protection of their interests and for the furtherance of their national cause and prosperity. There also one could see individuals sinking their personal differences for a greater and higher ideal. They could see the dignity of labour and the dignity of manhood, also the humble working man and woman asserting his or her position against that of the highest and most wealthy. All were animated by one spirit of pushing forward the cause of the nation and of the country to which they belonged. That must be a great object lesson to all them. The young men of India who had had some experience of conditions in this country could do no better than visit the places where they could see the highest development of nationalism and this would remove local prejudices.

Mr. Basu said that the feeling in this country was that their young men did not behave in the way that they should and by their lives and conduct they often brought disgrace upon their country. From personal experience he would say that it was a great mistake and a great calumny to say so. It might be that, here and there, a few young men in the past had gone astray, but many of them behaved splendidly in a foreign environment far remote from home and social influences. Many had conducted themselves so well in their lives that he had come back filled with the highest admiration for the young men of India. As that was the first occasion since his return of speaking from a public platform, he thought it just and proper to mention, to his friends, of the young men that they were sometimes unjustly placed under a cloud by their detractors, and he thought it right that some words of appreciation of their difficulties in Europe should be spoken at that meeting.

NELLORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Protestations of Loyalty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 18.

The third Nellore District Conference opened to-day at Kavali with the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer in the chair. Mr. K Narasinga Rao, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a lengthy speech and the Chairman then delivered his presidential address, which dwelt on several subjects.

Mr. K. Narasinga Rao in his speech said,—"While we are extremely sorry for actions of some of the mischievous and misguided people in Bengal and elsewhere, a serious misfortune was hanging above our heads and it come upon us without a warning. We were really proud that Madras Presidency was the most loyal of all the presidencies in India, but that fair name and reputation, enjoyed by us ever since the British administration in India, has been obliterated in one moment by the dastardly assassination of one of our popular and sympathetic Collectors in the hands of a brutal and inhuman wretch. It is our ex reme misfortune that such things should happen at a time like this, when the English people are beginning to learn our wants and grievances and when several aspired rights and privileges of Indians are recieving kind and sympathetic consideration at home. It such is mischievous actions of misguided and irresponsible loafers which keep old sores unhealed and make us untrustworthy in the eyes or the English.

The President then dwelt on the Elementary Education Bill, Co-operative Credit Societies, District Agricultural Association, Religious Endowment Bill and the case of the Palghaut Municipality and the recent Government Order thereon. He said: "The Order of the Government reveals one fact that I think we would do well to ponder over it. The order deals at great length with the factious spirit which is said to prevail in the Palghaut Municipality and we can easily realise how readily, may be wrongly but none the less really and readily, this circumstance predisposed the Government to take a view unfavourable to the Municipal Councillors that voted for the two resolutions in the meeting of the 20th April. This canker of faction threatens to sap the vitality of our public life and it behoves all who want to further the growth of public institutions in the country to use their utmost endeavours to prevent an increase of this evil and to eradicate it. The President referred to the Taluk Boards franchise, Nellore irrigation project and the District Railways. He advocated co-operation in all matters with Government and in concluding his forcible address, he said, if they worked strenuously, unmindful of frowns and favours of the powers that be, single-minded in the cause of their country, they would have blessings of Providence on their side, for God helps those that help themselves.

HINDU ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Lala Lajpatrai's Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 18.

In a letter to the "Tribune" Lala Lajpat Rai explains the scheme of the Hindu elementary education. He says that the eventual success of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill, when passed into law, will depend upon the interest which the educated classes display in raising the percentage of school attending children throughout the country and this must be done by local effort. Private efforts may be specially helpful in providing the educational facilities to the poorest classes of the society, specially of the so-called depressed classes. The object is to spread knowledge of reading, writing and arithmatic among all classes supplemented by some sort of manual education in case of the children of the depressed and some other classes. Rupees thirty thousand a year for three years will suffice for the education of 75 per cent. of Hindu boys and 25 per cent. of Hindu girls of school going age in Lahore. The desire of the League is to co-operate and work in harmony with the department of Public Instruction. He says that funds have been collected on the clear understanding that Nagri shall be the medium of instruction in schools started by Hindu Elementary Education League. There is no spirit of hostility either to Gurmukhi or even Urdu. The advocates of these latter can start their own schemes.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Debate Continued in Bengal Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

The morning session of the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, at the third day's debate on the Calcutta Improvement Bill today, was devoted to further discussion of the amendments on Clause 35 which provides for dealing with the insanitary areas, improvement and rehousing schemes. The majority of the amendments made were verbal alterations in the clause and were all rejected, with one unimportant exception, which the Government accepted.

Mr. Apcar moved that the words, "if satisfied of the sufficiency of their resources" be included in the clause, and said they should provide that no scheme should be undertaken unless the Board had sufficient money to carry it through.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, supporting them said, this was not merely a lawyer's quibble; lawyers considered themselves as practical as others who did not know the law, but unfortunately had to administer the law.

The amendment was rejected.

The Council then proceeded slowly owing to long speeches made on each of the amendments, other improvement, and rehousing scheme clauses. The non-official members spoke at great length on the amendments put with the object of restricting the scope of the clause providing for acquisition of land, by making it read that only such land as would be directly or materially affected by any scheme should be acquired. The debate on this point occupied nearly two hours, but the amendments were rejected by 30 votes to 15.

The Hon'ble Mr, Bhupendranath Basu moved that in cases of land acquisition the board should hold a local inquiry or appoint a committee to hold an inquiry into any objections to the scheme. He said, in this debate the official members had voted solid. He would not say they had voted against their conscience, but there was a time in that council and elsewhere when official members voted not for policy, but for what they thought was fit and proper.

Mr. Oldham rose to a point of order and the President said the Hon. member was not in order.

Mr. Basu said if he had been wrong in what he said he sincerely apologised.

The amendment was rejected, but subsequently an amendment providing for the Board to hear all objections was accepted by the Government and carried.

Mr. Apcar moved that in all schemes Government should send down an Inspector to hold local inquiry as was done in England.

Mr. Bompas opposing said this would be an useless form of inquiry.

The amendment was lost.

The sitting was adjourned and will be resumed tomorrow. There are still over 250 amendments to deal with.

TROPICAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Ceylon Suggested as Suitable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent says:—Mr. W. R. Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, has suggested in the *Standard* the foundation of a college of tropical agriculture. Ceylon is mentioned as a suitable country. It is believed that the money could be raised for the object as forming the King Edward Memorial for Britain's tropical possessions.

SIMLA HYDRO-ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 18.

The *C. M. Gazette* understands that the engineering works at Basantpur, in connection with the Simla Hydro-Electric Installation, is making an excellent progress. The long flume from Nautickhud to the bank of the Sutlej River is approaching completion and of the two tunnels which carry the channel through the hills, one is altogether finished and the other has about 120 feet still to be dug near the end of the flume. A large reservoir is being constructed, in which water of the Nautikhud will be collected and therefrom it will be carried in pipes to the bank of Sutlej, where there will be a fall of 550 feet. It is this fall of 550 feet which will supply power to generate electricity for Simla and to pump up its water supply.

NEW LOAN FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 18.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners are inviting tenders for a loan of nine and a half lakhs of rupees repayable in 1941. Tenders will be received at Calcutta and Rangoon by the Bank of Bengal up to September 15th.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 18.

During the week ending 14th instant, 336,354 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1911 up to 18,872,930 cwts, as against 10,803,043 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

AMONGST the few original contributions by men to the woman's argument must be noted the new book by Dr. Ernest Schuster, of Lincoln's Inn, which has just reached London from Berlin. It is written in German, is entitled "The married Woman in the Old and New Time," and it gives in a singularly terse, clear style a sketch of the relative positions held by women from Genesis to the suffragists. The writer adds to his culture and his legal knowledge a very taking kind of dry humour. Of Adam and Eve he observes: "Man and woman together broke God's command, and the result was that man became woman's ruler." As for the English married woman, he points out that the freedom which Roman law gave to the wife was never realised among us during the Middle Ages. But little favourable as is English law, French is much worse, while German law in regard to woman was up to 1900 "a many coloured mixture of manifold opinion." The last chapters deal with the burning subject, a woman's suffrage in the pleasantest and most disarming way. The whole pronouncement is one which could not have been made by a woman half as well, because the humourous record of male tyrannies and inconsistences, which sound generous and convincing as coming from a man's lips, would appear resentful from a woman.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, paid a visit of inspection, on July 31, to the battleship "Hindustan," where the Prince is to enter upon his naval career.

Sir W. Eyland Adkins, the Liberal candidate, has been re-elected by the Middleton Division of Lancashire, defeating Mr. Hewins, his Unionist opponent, by 411 votes.

Mr. C. F. G Masterman, the Radical candidate, has been returned for South-West Bethnal Green, with a majority over his Unionist opponent of 184.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, on July 28, laid before the Canadian House of Commons the agreement regulating the co-operation of the British naval forces with those of the overseas States.

The text of the naval agreement with the Dominions, and a report of the proceedings of the Committee of the Imperial Conference on Defence are issued in a White Paper.

Of the 260 Bills introduced in the House of Commons this session, 134 had up to July 31 been dropped or withdrawn, thirteen only having been passed or received the royal assent.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty was signed on Aug. 3, in Washington, by Mr. Knox and Mr. Bryce. Mr. Knox immediately afterwards also signed the Franco-American Arbitration Treaty.

The General Council of the Bar has unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the observations made by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, on July 12 and 25, during the discussion of the County Courts Bill.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Birmingham was concluded on July 28. All the sixteen sections sat in the morning.

At Cowes Regatta, on Aug. 2, the German Emperor's Cup was won by the German schooner "Germania."

The Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams dissenting, rejected Mr. Bottomley's appeal for a new trial and against the verdict of £50,000 damages awarded to Mrs. Curtis.

Ninety thousand Territorials will have arrived in camp by Aug 6. The London muster at Aldershot, Lower, and Shorncliffe will be about 24,000 officers and men.

Aeroplane experiments, carried out above the port of Cherbourg, show that it is possible to observe the movements of a submarine flotilla operating eighty feet below the surface of the water.

£7,120 has been awarded to ex-Cadet Archer-Shee by Lord Mersey.

A short but very violent thunderstorm, accompanied by a torrential fall of rain occurred in London on July 28. The rainfall was at the rate of 4 1-2 inches per hour.

Three colliers, James Aitken, of Newcastle, J. Jones, of Barryport, and J. Power of Pwll, were killed on July 31, by an accident at the Crown Colliery, Llanelly, and two other men were injured.

A serious railway accident has occurred at Crewe, an express train running into the rear of a standing empty train. Some thirty passengers suffered from cuts, bruises, and shock.

The Very Rev. Robert Gregory, until a few months ago, Dean of St. Paul's, died early in the morning of Aug. 2 at the Deanery, St. Paul's Churchyard, at the age of ninety-two.

The death of the Right Rev. Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, took place in the evening of Aug. 2, in a nursing home in London.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary, like other countries, has been suffering from a spell of intense heat. Deaths from sunstroke have occurred daily in all parts of the Monarchy. The highest shade temperature registered has been 112deg. Fahrenheit in Southern Hungary. Vienna and Budapest for the last ten days of July, suffered temperatures varying between 96deg. and 101deg.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has given 20,000 kronen for the relief of those who suffered losses in the Constantinople fires. The Austro-Hungarian Government has devoted the sum of 6,000 kronen to the same object.

BELGIUM.

The Queen of Holland and the Prince Consort left Brussels on July 28, after a two days' visit. Her Majesty had a remarkably warm welcome from the public and the Press.

Upon the field of Waterloo a site has been acquired, upon which it is proposed to erect a monument to Victor Hugo. It is expected that the memorial will be ready for inauguration on the anniversary of the battle next year.

CUBA.

General G. Acevedo, the revolutionary veteran who led the revolt of 1910, has taken the field near Havana. He denounces the Administration as corrupt and calls upon President Gomez to resign. Reports as to the number of his followers vary widely.

FRANCE.

The office of Vice-President of the Army Council, which carried with it the command of the North-Eastern Group of Armies in time of war, has been abolished. General Michel, the present holder of the office, falls back into the ranks of the Army Council. Under the new scheme, the supreme command of the principal Group of French Armies in time of war will in future be vested in the officer who is to be styled Chief of the General Staff of the Army. This officer will have under his direct control the General Staff of the Army and the Technical Committee of the General Staff. The officer who is now known as the Chief of the General Staff of the Army will in future be known as the Chief of the Staff of the Army, but he will retain all the function of the office under its old name. In other words, the officer who in popular parlance is known as the Generalissimo will, in future, be designated as the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, over which he will exercise direct control through the Chief of the Staff of the Army. This arrangement goes a long way towards establishing the unity of command which was absent under the regime by which the Vice-President of the Army Council and the Chief of the General Staff acted independently of each other. General Joffre has been appointed Generalissimo, with the title of Chief of the General Staff of the Army, while General Dubail, the present holder of that title, retains his functions under the title of Chief of the Staff of the Army.

According to the "Temps," the number of enlistment in the French Foreign Legion last year, amounted to 2,118 as compared with 2,397 the year before. This falling off is ascribed to the more rigid tests in regard to health and age which are now applied to intending recruits. German deserters annually furnish a considerable contingent to the Legion.

Wireless telegraphy has now been installed by the French at Fez, and experiments are being made with a view to establishing communication with the Eiffel Tower in Paris "via" Oran. A more powerful station than that already existing is also being set up at Taurirt, which is likewise to be placed in direct communication with Fez. There will then be alternative all-French lines of communication between Paris and Fez—Paris to Oran, Oran to Fez, all wireless telegraphy or cable to Oran, wire from Oran to Taurirt, and wireless from Taurirt to Fez.

Paris suffered from abnormally warm weather during the last three days of last week. On July 29, there were ten cases of heat apoplexy or sunstroke, and the temperature was within five degrees Fahrenheit of the highest ever recorded in Paris. The mortality amongst live stock was severe. In other parts of France, thunderstorms of great violence were experienced. Buildings and crops were set on fire by lightning and near Hyeres much woodland was burned. In Paris, there have been complaints of the inadequacy of the water service which continues to be cut off at night.

The men of the French Channel torpedo flotilla made a demonstration on Tuesday against Lieutenant Goissat, the second in command, whom they accused of overworking them and punishing them wrongfully. Of the 300 men who constitute the crews over 200 are now confined on board ship.

HAITI.

President Simon, recognizing that the situation is hopeless and further resistance futile, has left the capital on a Haitian vessel. He embarked on Wednesday under the protection of foreign flags. The danger of disturbance in the capital is minimized by the presence in the port of two Americans, one British, and one German warship, which will land forces if necessary. In a mob attack on the Chief of Police at Port-au-Prince, five persons were killed and six wounded.

PANAMA.

The Washington Government has withdrawn its objection to the extension of the German-English railroad from Darien to the city of Panama. The line will be 300 kilometres long, of which 80 kilometres are to be built at once. It is made a condition that the railway shall not go within 10 miles of the Atlantic side of the Isthmus and shall keep south-west of the Cordillera.

PERSIA.

The Mejliss has declared a price of 100,000 tomans (about £33,000) on the ex-Shah's head. The first expedition against him, numbering about 2,000 troops, left Teheran on Sunday. A Tehran telegram, July 31, stated that the ex-Shah had left Gunesh Tepe for Meshed-i-Ser in boat that he arrived in. If the news is correct, possibly his real destination may be a Russian port, the offer of a price for his head having alarmed him. The British and Russian Governments have presented and identical Note declaring that as the ex-Shah, in spite of their efforts, has returned to Persia, his pension has properly been forfeited. Nevertheless, as he is now on Persian soil, the two Governments cannot intervene. The German Minister has informed the Persian Government that he does not recognize the existence of the Treasurer-General's Department and Mr. Shuster, and that he is unable to accept the money for the teachers' German school, unless it is paid by the Belgian head of the Customs. The German "demarche" seems hardly happy, as the subvention to the German school is a free gift from the Persian Government.

Major Stokes, of the Indian Army, has resigned his commission in order to enter the Persian service for the organization of a Treasury "gendarmerie." The Russian authorities are said to have made representations against an English appointment, declaring that it may complicate a situation already difficult.

PERU.

President Leguia, in his speech opening Congress at Lima, on Saturday, said that the estimated revenues for 1910 were £2,784,513; the actual sum collected was £2,795,775. Expenditure was estimated at £2,784,513, but actually amounted to £2,653,335. Foreign trade amounted to £11,039,562 exports being £6,408,284, and imports £64,31,280. He intended to continue acquiring war material, but Peru's policy would always be peaceful.

RUSSIA.

The Foreign Office, on July 29, handed to Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, the reply of the Russian Government in the case of Miss Malecka, who was recently arrested. It was said that Miss Malecka was a British subject. The reply, however, showed that Miss Malecka's father never received permission to change his nationality, and hence, in accordance with British law, Malecka's naturalization was ineffective, and his daughter is a Russian subject. However, out of friendly regard for English feeling, instructions have been issued to hasten Miss Malecka's trial.

UNITED STATES.

The Democrats and the Republican Insurgents joined forces in the Senate last week and passed a Bill revising the woollen duties. The Bill offered by Mr. La Follette on behalf of the Insurgents was overwhelmingly defeated by the combined votes of the Democrats and the Regular Republicans, and the Bill sent up from the House of Representatives was also defeated by the combined votes of Insurgent and Regular Republicans. Then Mr. La Follette submitted his measure again in a slightly amended form, reducing the duties a further 5 per cent., but leaving them considerably above those proposed by the House of Representatives Bill and the Democrats were won over. The Bill will have now to go to a Conference Committee of the two Houses, but the hope is that it will emerge in a form that will obtain a majority vote in both ends of the Capitol. Then the President will exercise his veto, for he has declared against any revision of the woollen schedule before the Tariff Board has made a report on it.

The Insurgent and Democratic alliance again prevailed on Aug 1 in the Senate, which passed the Farmers' Free List Bill in a slightly amended form, the free importation of meats and flour being restricted to the products of countries which admit American maize, wheat, hay, and hogs free. Virtually the concession applies to Canada only. It is generally agreed that the President will veto this measure, just as he is expected to veto the Woollen Bill. He will take the position that both Bills have been drawn up without due investigation of the conditions.

The Congressional Committee, which is investigating the Steel Trust, heard on July 28 from Mr. Leonard Hanna, brother of the late Senator Mark Hanna, a story of meeting in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's library, at which the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was sold to the United States Steel Corporation, the Corporation thus acquiring one of the richest coal, iron, and lime stone fields in the world Mr. Hanna testified that he had subsequently learned that Mr. Roosevelt, who was then President, was consulted in advance and sanctioned the transaction.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York has refused to vacate the writ staying proceedings in the case of Mr. Hyde, the former City Chamberlain, under indictment for complicity in the Carnegie Trust Company's failure. Mr. Hyde's demand for a prompt trial is thus denied. This course, which was insisted upon by the District Attorney, inclines the public to believe that the case against Mr. Hyde is hopelessly weak.

TURKEY.

An official telegram reports the entry into Ibha (Yemen) of the Turkish troops commanded by Hussein Pasha after four important engagements.

MOROCCO.

A feeling of pessimism is replacing the excessive optimism expressed in Paris, on July 30, regarding the Moroccan situation. In Berlin, nothing has transpired to affect the situation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

The following is the text of the Government of India Act (1858), Amendment (No. 2) Bill:—

Memorandum.—By Section 18 of the Government of India Act, 1858, power is given for the grant to any secretary, officer, or servant appointed on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, of such compensation, superannuation, or retiring allowance as may be granted to members of the Civil Service under the Superannuation Acts. The Superannuation Act 1909, made provision enabling the Treasury in case a male civil servant, under certain circumstances, should die while in the service to grant to his legal personal representative a gratuity equal to a year's salary and emoluments. No power being given by the Government of India Act, 1858, to grant such a gratuity to the legal personal representative of any of the India Office staff, it is desirable that statutory authority should be obtained for the purpose. One instance has occurred where such a grant has been made by the Secretary of State in Council out of the revenues of India of a year's salary to the legal personal representatives of one of the India Office staff, and it is desirable that the grant should be legalised.

A Bill to Amend the Government of India Act, 1858.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advise and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. In section eighteen of the Government of India Act 1858, the words "or to his legal personal representative such gratuity" shall be inserted after the words "such compensation, superannuation, or retiring allowance" when they secondly occur, and the words "or to personal representatives of such persons" shall be inserted after the words "public service," and also at the end of the section.

2. Any grant to the legal personal representative of a deceased officer or servant on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council made out of the revenues of India "before the passing of this Act" shall be deemed to have been lawfully made.

3. This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act Amendment Act, 1911.

SEVEN LIONS IN TEN MINUTES.

The remarkable feat of killing seven lions and wounding two others with ten shots, fired within ten minutes, is causing great excitement among sportsmen in British East Africa, says a Central News message from Mombasa. This was the achievement of a young Dutchman, Mr. Postma, the son of a clergyman of the Transvaal Reformed Church. Young Postma, who is only twenty one years of age, had been sent by Mr. Russell Bowker, of Kedong Valley, with a waggon and oxen into the Guseno Nyiro district. He was accompanied by two natives. At dawn Postma and the waggon reached a little stream known as Deep Dale. No sooner had the oxen been turned loose than they were attacked by nine lions. Postma jumped on to the waggon, caught up his rifle and opened fire on the beasts, which had already killed one of the oxen. Less than ten minutes later three lions and four lionesses lay dead on the ground, the nearest but fifteen yards away. The remaining two, badly wounded, had made away.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

KHULNA DACOITY CASE.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, August 2, Lord Wynford asked the Secretary for India with regard to the trial in the High Court at Calcutta, on April 1 last, of the seventeen prisoners in the Khulna dacoity case, whether any restitution of the property extorted or stolen by these men had been made or compensation in lieu thereof paid to the various owners and whether previous to or during the trial any communications were made to the prisoners or their legal advisers, to lead them to understand that if the prisoners pleaded guilty they would be released on their own recognisances and if so, by whom and on whose authority such a procedure was adopted.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn said that he did not at all complain that the noble lord should ask for further information. The answer to the first part of the question by the Government of India was that the only property restored by the guilty persons was a small quantity of melted-down silver which was, he understood, all that had been recovered. On the authority of the Government of India he was not aware that compensation had been paid to the victims of these robberies. As to the second question, action was taken by the Government of India with a view to bringing about a conclusion of the proceedings. The intention of the Government was conveyed by a very eminent and unsuspected counsel. There was no secret about it; he was Mr. Sinha, who was thought so well of that he was made the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Council, and the appointment had been a great success. He thought that the noble lord would agree that the view of the Government of India was a very sensible one. There had been two or three trials of dacoity cases spreading over enormous lengths of time, hundreds of witnesses had been examined, and in a quite recent case there was a complete breakdown in the end. No wonder, therefore, that the Government of India—and this was the whole Government, and not the Viceroy alone, but the Viceroy in Council—sought some means without injuring justice to avoid proceedings so prolonged and so inadvisable from many points of view. It was in accordance with their authorisation that Mr. Sinha made this communication to one or more or these men, with results that he believed were held by the Government of India to be satisfactory and justified.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 31, Mr. Fleming asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Indian Government sell their cavalry, artillery and transport horses, when east as unfit for further work, by public auction, with a reserve on them of £1. 13s. 4d.; and being that horses sold at these low prices are almost invariably bought by natives and succumb within a few months, owing to ill-treatment and overwork, will he say what steps he will take to prevent these sales?

Mr. Stanier also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether horses sold out of the Army in India are in most cases sold to natives, who use them for hire causing cruelty to animals.

Mr. Montagu: I will answer the question of the hon. member for North Shropshire on the subject. In India Government horses are cast when considered unfit to stand the strain of a campaign, and are by no means necessarily unfit for ordinary work. Those accounted unfit for ordinary work are not sold but destroyed. There is no reason to suppose the horses thus sold specially exposed to ill-treatment.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

Mr. Tyson Wilson asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that the Vulcan Foundry Company, of Earlestown, Lancashire, who supply locomotives for the Indian State Railways, are only paying their smiths 30s., smiths' strikers 23s., and milling machine hands 21s. to 27s. per week, while the district rate is 36s. 25s. and 32s. per week; and whether he will enquire into the matter with the object of enforcing the fair-wages clause: and whether, in making such inquiries, he will consult the representatives of the workmen.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject, but inquiries are being made.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday August 15, Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state the result of his inquiries into the rates of pay to workmen engaged in connection with the Government contract for rails at Dowlais ironworks; and what action he proposes to take to secure the proper observance of the fair wages clause attached to this contract.

Mr. Edgar Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to give the House any information as to the result of his inquiries concering the wages paid to workmen engaged by Messrs. Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold upon contracts for the Indian State railways.

Mr. Montagu: I will answer at the same time the question of the senior member for Merthyr on this subject. The Secretary of State is in communication with Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold regarding the allegations made against them, and I will communicate with my hon. friend as soon as the firm's reply has been received and considered.

THE POLICE.

Mr. Stanier asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government are yet able to give the reply to the petition of the Indian police for their pensions to begin at twenty-five years' service; and, if so, whether they will grant the request.

Mr. Stanier also asked: Whether the Government are yet able to give the reply to the petition of the Indian police as to relief from the block in promotion, and asking for the limit of age to be made fifty five.

Mr. Montagu: Perhaps the hon. member will allow me to answer the question together. The Government of India, as I have already stated, are engaged in an inquiry into the question of allowing police officers to retire on full pension after twenty-five years' service. That inquiry is being accelerated. Every officer is under existing rules allowed to retire at fifty-five, and may be required to do so.

IMPORTS OF TEA.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, August 1, Mr. Fell asked the President of the Board of Trade: If he will supply details up to the latest date available of the imports of tea into this country for home consumption, showing how much is imported from India and Ceylon, from China, and from Java, respectively, in the last twelve months, and the same for the previous twelve months.

Mr. Tennant: The latest figures available are those of the twelve months ended June 30, during which period 288,502,000lbs. of tea were cleared for home consumption, as against 274,105 000lbs. in the previous twelve months. The following statement shows the quantities of tea of India, Ceylon, China, and other countries on which duty was paid for home consumption in the twelve months ended June 30, 1910 and 1911:—

Tea.	Year ended June 30. 1910	1911
Of British East Indies (except Ceylon) ...	lb. 149,885,000	lb. 164,456,000
Of Ceylon	95,083,000	91,098,000
Of China (including Mong Kong and Macao ...	8,834,000	12,192,000
Of other countries ...	20,303,000	20 757,000
Total ...	274,105,000	288.50,000

No separate figures are available with regard to the quantity of Java tea cleared for home consumption.

BOMBAY AND REVACCINATION.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Aug. 3, Mr. Lansbury asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Bombay Legislative Council propose to make revaccination compulsory in Bombay; whether the Governor has received a petition against the suggested law; and whether, seeing that small-pox is not checked in India in spite of the amount of vaccination that is practised there, he will point out to the Bombay Council the inadvisability of enacting a compulsory revaccination law and counsel them to take all possible steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware that any such legislation is contemplated.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

The jute market to-day was rather more active and prices were quoted higher, but there was little doing in pucca shipment. The business in kutcha bales were quiet and unchanged, there was no sign of any improvement in the demand. In the gunny market it was a quiet day. In the share market a few transactions were reported at lower rates.

The money market was quiet.

LABOUR UNREST.

Terms of the Cardiff Settlement

The terms of settlement of the Cardiff strike provide:—

1. That all the unions involved shall be officially recognised, except that the Cardiff and Taff Vale Railways are unable to accept the request made. They, however, grant the same recognition to their tippers as is granted by the railways of the country to their employes.

2. That no legal proceedings shall be taken on this occasion by any employer against any workman or union in respect of the cessation of work without notice.

3. That no man, or section of men, shall suffer from boycott or victimisation for participation in the strike.

4. That employers shall undertake to meet the men's representatives immediately to consider the various demands and grievances with a view to a speedy settlement.

5. That all classes of work in connection with the shipping of coal, coke, and patent fuel shall commence this (Friday) evening at six o'clock, and other work on Saturday or Monday, as is convenient, on terms and conditions existing immediately before the strike, unless altered terms have eventually been agreed upon in the meantime.

6. There shall be no cessation of work during the negotiations.

An agreement embodying these terms was signed on July 28.

Trouble has arisen in the ship-repairing industry at Cardiff by reason of the continued refusal of the platers and rivet warmers to return to work. On Aug. 1 the Dry Dock Owners published a notice stating that, in consequence of the failure of those two classes of workmen to comply with the settlement arrived at last week, they would be unable to find employment for any of their employes after Aug. 5.

Mr. Gosling, L. C. C. president of the National Transport Workers' Federation, and vice-president of the conference held to discuss grievances last week, made the following statement on July 31:—

"All workers on the riverside, seamen, stevedores, dockers, wharfmen, lightermen, carmen, and watchmen, in addition to being members of their unions, are affiliated to the Transport Workers' Federation. The so-called settlement concluded with the dockers last week is really not a settlement at all. We negotiated with the Port of London employers, and they made certain proposals which the men accepted but only on condition that every other body of workers affiliated have their demands fully satisfied. If the employers fail to satisfy everybody, the terms offered to the dockers will be refused. There is no signed agreement and we do not care what the other side may think of our Federation arrangement to stand by each other. If it is necessary to call a general strike, in order to get the demands of the smallest affiliated society satisfied, it will be done."

The dockers are now on strike in the Port of London to enforce their demand for an increase of pay to 8d. per hour and 1s. overtime, and the loading and discharging of several vessels were stopped on Aug. 1. The strike spread rapidly, and on Aug. 2, some 20,000 men were involved, and many large vessels lying in the docks were unable to discharge or load. Efforts towards a settlement by a reference of the points in dispute to arbitration, according to the terms agreed to a few days ago, were made during the day, but with no definite result, as the men who have gone out have acted in disregard of the advice of their leaders. A crowded meeting of various sections of the dock workers held at night at Canning Town, resolved on the declaration of a general strike, and Mr. Ben Tillett made a statement in the course of which he said that a strike committee would at once be organised for every section of workers in the port of London.

The organised marine engineers' have given their general secretary (Mr. W. L. Marshall) instructions to arrange for meetings of the engineers in the majority of the principal seaports of the United Kingdom. Afterwards it is intended that the men's grievances will be placed before the employers in an amicable spirit.

At Manchester, on July 31, engineers labourers struck work to enforce a demand of a minimum wage of £1 per week, instead of 18s. and in some cases 17s., which he now receives. The strike is spreading, and on Aug. 2, some 12,000 men were "out."

The employes of the Liverpool Corporation tramways, numbering several thousands, are manifesting a desire to form a trades union. Some objection to this course has apparently been expressed by certain persons in authority, and at a meeting of 700 drivers and conductors, a resolution was passed keenly resenting any interference with the men's trade union project.

The Great Central Railway Company have paid off the lightermen employed by them at Hull in consequence of the refusal of the men to continue work. The carters employed by the company at Hull have also ceased work. The North-Eastern railwaymen have decided not to handle goods from the Lincolnshire side of the Humber.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His First Appointment Afloat.

"Midshipman his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales K. G., to the Hindustan, to date August 1."

This announcement, which appears in the official list of naval appointments, was not unexpected, as it had been understood for some time that King George had decided upon the Prince of Wales's resuming his naval training. Moreover, when the Hindustan was ordered some days since to go to Cowes at the time of the King's visit it was supposed to indicate that this ship had been selected for the Prince to make his first essay as a gun-room officer.

It is quite certain that exactly as King George V himself was subjected when a midshipman to the same discipline as any other young officer and shared the practical work and studies, even the discomforts, of his messmates, so the treatment of the Prince of Wales in the Hindustan will follow similar lines. He cannot go aloft as his father did in the days of spars and sails, but in place of the older training he has already during his time at Osborne and Dartmouth gained a knowledge of the construction and management of machinery, and will in the battleship learn more of the practical seamanship, gunnery, and engineering which are an essential part of the education of the naval officer of the present day.

The experiences of the Prince of Wales since the beginning of the year have been most varied, but as a thoroughly frank and unaffected boy his introduction to gun-room life is sure to be entirely to his liking. It was in January last, that he rejoined the Dartmouth College for his final term, his brother, Prince Albert, joining at the same time for his first term after leaving Osborne. In February both boys were down for a short time with measles, and when they got better a holiday was taken at Newquay to set them up. On March 29, the Prince of Wales played his part in what was his first public ceremony, the presentation of a silver oar to the town of Dratmouth. Since then he has been invested with the Garter, has done homage to his father at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey, and has gone through the trying ceremony at Carnarvon Castle Wherever he has appeared and on every occasion his earnestness, enthusiasm, and modesty have made him extremely popular among all with whom he has come in contact.

The Hindustan is not a very modern ship of war, for she belongs to the King Edward VII. class and was launched at Glasgow, in December, 1903. She is, however, in many ways more suitable than a Dreadnought ship for the purpose, and Captain H. H. Campbell is an able and experienced officer to whose care and guidance the young Prince can be left with perfect confidence. He is an old gunnery officer, is well known to King George, and was specially selected for the command of the Aurora, one of the first of the training vessels allocated for the instructional cruises of the naval cadets on leaving Dartmouth. His last appointment before taking command of the Hindustan was in the Intelligence Department.

If, as seems likely, this appointment of the Prince is in place of the usual period which cadets pass in a training cruiser it may be expected to last about six months, and then will arise the question of that longer cruise to which the Duke of Connaught referred at the Dominion Day banquet in June, when he said that he hoped it might be his good fortune when Governor-General to welcome the Prince of Wales to Canada. But no official statement on this point or as to the date when the Prince will go to one of the Universities has yet been made.

The King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, on July 31, visited H. M. S. Hindustan. Their Majesties were received by Captain Campbell, commanding the Hindustan, who conducted the Royal visitors over the vessel.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

Audiences with the Kaiser.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were on July 29, the guests of the Kaiser at Swinemunde, where they remained until the 30th, when they left, the Chancellor for Howenfinow and the Foreign Secretary for Berlin. During their stay, the Morocco negotiations were the subject of deliberation, and both in Berlin and Paris there is a disposition to believe that the international tension has still further relaxed.

It should be noted, however, that the Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" (states a Reuter's message) professes to be assured from a competent source that the Emperor has declared himself thoroughly in agreement with the action of his leading statesmen (by which the Chancellor and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter are meant) which fact will shortly be semi-officially recognised.

It is authoritatively stated in Paris (says a Reuter's telegram) that the observations of certain Paris newspapers on the state of the Franco-German conversations are premature or inexact. They will only enter on a more decisive and active phase in the course of the week, after the German Emperor's interviews with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.

On Aug. 1, the "Times" said:—No sign has been given in Berlin concerning the results of the audiences which the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary had of the Emperor William at Swinemunde on Saturday and Sunday, but, notwithstanding the dearth of news, the Bourse shows remarkable confidence.—The Paris "Temps" says that what is in progress is a naked piece of hard bargaining, with force as its chief sanction. The conversations in Berlin are destitute of any basis in legality.

The slow progress of the Morocco negotiations gives rise to disappointment, if not impatience, in Berlin, where the prospect of long international discussions inspires apprehensions, remarks the "Times" on Aug. 2. The German Foreign Office issues no information, but seems anxious to remove all idea that German policy will or can suffer any alteration as a consequence of the consultation at Swinemunde.—The protests of the Paris Press against what is regarded as Germany's cynical disregard of public law are growing louder.

St. Petersburg, July 29, "Times".—Russia's attitude towards the Franco-German conversations remains unchanged. The Russian Government awaits an indication on the part of France as to what Germany really wants. In well-informed quarters here little that is definite has been gathered with regard to German intentions owing to the manner in which the German Government keeps on shifting its ground. It is declared that equally with the British Government, the Russian Government is kept informed of such progress as is to be recorded.

Tangier, July 29.—The German Minister to-day visited El-Guebbas, the Sultan's representative, and gave a denial to the report of a German landing at Agadir, declaring that the commander of the cruiser had received instructions to abstain from landing.

There is reason to hope, says the "Times" of Aug. 2, that the discussions between France and Germany are taking a more hopeful turn. It is thought in Berlin that the conversation which the French Ambassador had, last Tuesday with the German Foreign Secretary, marked a considerable step in advance and suggested what may prove to be a practical basis for serious negotiations.—In Paris also it is reported that the negotiations are about to enter upon a fresh phase. In various quarters the French Government is urged to resist all demands inconsistent with the national dignity.

Two Englishmen, one of whom is the correspondent of the "Daily Express," were expelled from Agadir by the Governor's Khalifs on June 22. The commander of the German cruiser "Berlin" offered to intercede on their behalf, but they declined, as they did not wish to owe their protection to any other but their own flag. When on their way back to Mogador they called on the Governor at his castle, but the refused to receive them.

Tangier, July 30.—The Spanish authorities have shipped from Larache to either Ceuta or Melilla, 106 deserters from the Moorish army camped near Alcazar, whom they had enrolled in the Spanish police. Considering that this happened on the very day on which the terms of a "modus vivendi" were reached on this very subject between the French and Spanish Governments, the incident causes what can only be described as blank astonishment. It is stated that, in spite of the stipulations contained in the "modus vivendi," all their arms and accoutrements went with the Moors. The Spanish explanation is awaited with impatience.

Paris, July 30.—Wireless telegraphy has now been installed by the French at Fez, and experiments are being made with a view to establishing communication with the Eiffel Tower in Paris via Oran. A more powerful station than that already existing is also being set up at Taurirt, which is likewise to be placed in direct communication with Fez. There will then be alternative all French lines of communication between Paris and Fez—Paris to Oran, Oran to Fez, all by wireless telegraphy, or cable to Oran, wire from Oran to Taurirt, and wireless from Taurirt to Fez.

The International Arbitration League have addressed a letter to Mr. Asquith in which satisfaction is expressed at the reassuring nature of his statement in the House of Commons, concerning the situation in Morocco, and repudiating the charge that Great Britain had sought to prejudice the negotiations now going on between France and Germany. The letter proceeded to say that "nothing has, or can, occur to justify the threat of war on the part of any of the countries affected, and that we look with confidence to the Government to make such a disastrous contingency impossible, by insisting that any differences which diplomacy fails to adjust shall be submitted to the Hague Tribunal." After asserting that Great Britain and Germany have no greater interest than the maintenance of peace, it states that war over a dispute, the very nature of which is practically unknown to the people, would be a crime unless all the resources of arbitration had first been exhausted.

The Japanese journals discuss the Morocan problem soberly, but agree that Germany's ambition threatened to disturb the peace of Europe, and that England's resolute action was inevitable. They apprehend an access of Anglo-German ill-will.

The indications given in the "Times," concerning the more promising turn taken by the Franco-German conversations on Morocco have been received with relief in Berlin, and the Bourse showed a more confident and cheerful tone. In Paris it is stated that the "pourparlers" are pursuing a normal course. Many of the newspapers advocate an international conference as the only issue from the deadlock that would be caused, if Germany were to persist in her demands.

INDIAN COOLIES FOR NATAL.

Recruiting Ends.

Telegraphing from Cape Town, on Aug. 2, the "Times" correspondent says:—The recruiting of Indians for Natal ended on June 30, and the last batch arrived at Durban a short time ago. Strenuous efforts were made by the recruiters in the final six months to crowd two years' supplies into that period. This would have involved the importation of 10,000 Indians between January and June, but the actual number was only 2,400. The Natal Press attributes the failure largely to the political agitation in India. The result is a serious deficiency of labour on the Natal plantations, which is likely to be intensified with the lapse of time as two-thirds of the Indians now employed by the sugar planters will be out of indenture within two years, and can then return to India if they choose. The only substitute suggested before the Commerce, and Industry Commission now sitting is Nyasaland labour, but this costs double as much as Indian. Moreover, while General Smuts has spoken hopefully in this connection, Mr. Sauer has publicly deprecated such an importation. The planters admit that there is no solution in view.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.

Jarusalem, July 22.—Kawaja Hassan Nazami, of Delhi, the Secretary of the All-Indian Sufi Conference, who was specially delegated by his committee to investigate the alleged sacrilege at the Mosque of Omar, descended last Thursday into the Conduit of Blood inside the Mosque in the presence of the Mutessarif, the Sheikhs, and notables. He was convinced that no objects of antiquity had been stolen, as has been alleged, and that the British Government had not been implicated. He has reported the foregoing result to his society and expects that this will calm the feeling of Indian Mahomedans, who were greatly perturbed by the reports in connection with the affair.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

"The Price of Blood."

The Mejliss, on July 29, declared a price of 100,000 tomans (about £33,000) on the ex-Shah's head; 25,000 tomans on that of Shua-es-Sultaneh, and 25,000 tomans on that of Salar-ed-Dowleh.

The first expedition against the ex-Shah, numbering about 2,000 troops, left Teheran on July 30. The ex-Shah is said to be still near Astrabad. He has proclaimed his brother, Shua-es-Sultaneh, heir to the Throne, disinheriting his son, the reigning Shah.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—Telegrams received here to-day, report that of the 2,000 troops who marched from Teheran against the ex-Shah a large number have already been disbanded. The "price of blood" set by the Mejliss on the father of the reigning Shah provokes a cry of horror and indignation even from the perfervid friends of the Persian Constitution. The "Novoe Vremya" asks whether Russian and British diplomatists will remain as obdurately silent in face of such an outrage upon humanity as they have been in face of repeated Turkish aggression on Persian territory. If no protest be made against the incitements to murder emanating from the "Hall of Justice," how will Russia and Great Britain oppose sanguinary reprisals by the ex-Shah in case he returns to Teheran, asks the "Novoe Vremya."

We ("Times") received the following on Aug. 2, from the Persian Legation:—The reports which have reached St. Petersburg and have appeared in the "Times" of to-day to the effect that of the troops who have marched from Teheran against the ex-Shah a large number have already been disbanded are quite unfounded. Telegraphic advices received at the Legation late last night, give details of the military measures taken by the Persian Government and of the number of troops which have been sent in various directions. There was no question of, and no reason for their disbandment.

Teheran, Aug. 1.—The ex-Shah Mohammed Ali is reported to have left Gumesh Tepe for Meshed-i-Ser in the same boat as that in which he arrived, and which has awaited him there. If the news of the ex-Shah's departure be correct, possibly his real destination is a Russian port, as the news that a price has been set on his head may be disconcerting. The British and Russian Governments have presented an identical Note declaring that as the ex-Shah, in spite of their efforts, has returned to Persia, his pension has properly been forfeited. Nevertheless, as he is now on Persian soil, the two Governments cannot intervene.

Reports received in St. Petersburg, on Aug. 2, show that the ex-Shah has a strong following all over Persia, and numerous supporters even in Teheran, though in the capital they dare not openly side with him.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND THE EX-SHAH.

At a special meeting of the London All-India Moslem League, held on July 28, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That in view of the grave concern of the Mussulman subjects of his Majesty both here and in India as to the future of Persia, consequent upon the return of the ex-Shah Mohammed Ali in violation of the Protocol signed by Great Britain and Russia, and the certainty that it will plunge the unfortunate country into civil war which may be used as a pretext for aggression by interested States, the committee of the London All-India Moslem League desire to place on record their sympathy with the Persian people in their fresh tribulation, and their earnest hope that his Majesty's Government will use its best endeavours to make the ex-Shah abide by his engagement, thus preventing the blood-shed, disorder, and anarchy that will undo all the work achieved so far amid great difficulties, and to ensure for distracted Persia peace and a free, liberal, and popular Government."

Teheran, July 31.—The Persian Foreign Minister has addressed a Note to the Russian Minister here, formally protesting against the action of the Russian Consul-General at Tabriz in rescuing by force from the house of the Vice-Governor Reshed-ul-Mulk, the ex-Governor of Ardebil, who was in custody there on suspicion of having abetted the rebellion of the Shahsevns. The Foreign Minister further protests against the demand of the Russian Minister for the exemplary punishment of the offenders.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The reports published abroad of the pillaging of Ardebil by

KANGAROOS.

A Species of Various Sizes.

"Boomer," the Australian name for kangaroos, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," is a sound-word, formed from the slighting thud of the giant kangaroo; but it might with equal propriety have been given to Captain Cook's first kangaroo for the advertising puff it gave the species. Long-legged hopping animals were familiar to every traveller in the East before Cook's day. But they were small and insignificant, and had made no impression. But suddenly, at the mouth of the Endeavour River, New South Wales, there burst upon a ship's crew, already astonished in a land of marvels, what appeared to be a man—a curious ill-formed being with long, narrow head, big ears, an old man's whiskers, and more than any man's height. He had little hands and arms and very big feet, and he progressed in prodigious leaps, carrying his tail in the conventional fashion of the Evil One. By mere chance Cook had dropped upon the very largest race of kangaroos.

WARFARE WITH THE DINGO.

The giant kangaroo of Australia is over five feet high, but resting on its tail it passes seven. It hops with ease twenty feet, and those hops would grow no less in the telling. It inhabits the open grassy flats of New South Wales, and the settlers there soon appreciated its value in the chase. A special breed of dog, part greyhound and part bulldog, was kept by the stockmen to hunt and pull down the "Old Man" as the kangaroo was universally called. A kangaroo will even seize a dog in its forearms and hopping to a water hole drown it there. This is an instinct from generations of warfare with the dingo, but the big horny toe is their usual and terribly efficient weapon. It rips like a dagger anything held before it in the arms. This clinch must be avoided from the smallest kangaroos and it needs an expert to handle a large animal with safety. The biggest weigh upwards of 200lbs and can average 15ft. per jump for miles. Some writers erroneously say the booming sound is caused by thwacks of the tail, but this is only used as a balance, gracefully curved well above the ground, when the animal stoops to leap. This is the expert's moment. Seizing the tail, he tilts the kangaroo off its balance and on to the end of its toes. In that position it can be dragged backwards or allowed to be its own transport in a forward direction. Steering is almost as exciting as taking pigs to market.

POTTED KANGAROO TAILS.

Kangaroo meat is very tasty, and potted tails for soup command a high price in London. The early settlers, not unmindful of the pleasant change from eternal mutton, encouraged the pretty creatures until they discovered the extent of their food bill. Pasture is scarce in Australia, and one kangaroo will graze as much as six sheep, besides getting closer to the roots. They are encouraged no more. Six kangaroos and seven hare wallabies were on the ground together during one of the matches of H. H. Stephenson's cricket tour, but they have to be sought now much further afield. In the wilds of Queensland and West Australia, where they are still numerous, farms exist to supply the zoological societies of the world. The kangaroos usually congregate in "mobs," as two or three families are called. Each has a beat, and a party of aborigines can contrive to kill a few with their socket-thrown spear or even take some alive in nets, but adult specimens do not endure captivity easily. Babies are necessary for success.

The head of a young kangaroo protruded from the pouch to nibble the grass is a very curious sight—only less novel, perhaps, than a pair of legs left projecting after a dash for safety. The little one flies to his refuge at the least alarm, and it is wonderful with what celerity the mother, who is equally solicitous, can pick up the "Joey" and pop it in the pouch when in full flight. But in the last extremity love of life overcomes the maternal instinct, and, hard pressed, she throws out the little one; and this instinct the farmers trade upon.

THE ANTELOPINE.

The antelopine and other rare varieties command up to £60 or £80 per specimen, but the giant kangaroo and the red, almost its equal in size, and the wallaroo, perhaps the prettiest of them all, are well within the reach of most country gentlemen. Queen Mary admired the kangaroos circling their enclosure more than anything else in Melbourne Zoo, but, the slight of them in such a park as Tring is infinitely more beautiful. The kangaroo keeper has full advantage of his pets, because the tribe is diurnal. They feed in the morning and at dusk, and enjoy a siesta usually in the shade of some leafy knoll during the noontide heat. Only those from the tropical parts avoid the shade on an English summer day. At no time are they more interesting than in this noon-day half. The little ones, escaping from the pouch, chase one another like sportive lambs while their elders lie prone upon the ground or ruminate. Food is rarely taken in the hands. Kangaroos graze on all fours, and when they wish to move they press their tails upon the ground, raise the hindquarters, and advance an inch or two—the embodiment of indolence. This is the only time they use the tail for progress. Should a strange or sudden sound affright them, the old bucks rise on their toes, steadied and supported by the tense tip of the muscular tail, while eyes and ears investigate the trouble. Then an old buck stoops and springs and the whole troop swing swiftly in Indian file down the dale. Anyone who has seen how greatly they improve the landscape will wonder they are not more widely kept. They live in amity with horses, sheep, and oxen, and except in the breeding season are in perfect accord among themselves. At that time some writers say their fights are terrible, but such as I have seen were harmless and most comical.

HARDY AND LONG-LIVED.

They are very hardy, and in spite of their peculiar and hitherto uncured disease, necrosis of the jaw, are long-lived. They need no other shelter from our coldest winters than a box in a well-exposed shed, and a six-foot fence will stop the biggest of them. Cheaper and smaller, Bennett's wallaby from Tasmania is still more hardy. It is a bush kangaroo living in the thick undergrowth. Give it a brushwood copse for a retreat, plenty of grass to eat, and a few roots, oats, and maize in winter, and it will thrive and multiply in our severest weather. They might be recommended to golf clubs where dogs are forbidden. They cannot clear a four-foot fence, and they would keep the "pretty" as close as the now fashionable guinea-pig. Dealers would hardly try to deceive unsophisticated buyers by substituting the delicate tree kangaroo. This rare creature, from the flooded areas of New Guinea and Northern Australia, has specialised into an arboreal animal. The arms have lengthened, the legs grown shorter; the tail, though not prehensile, is used to help the climbing. I have seen photographs of them on the slender boughs 50ft. above the ground. They are the rarest kangaroos. The nailtails run them close. Like the king of beasts, these possess a feature as inexplicable and useless as the appendix. They are just wallabies with a nail at the end of their tails—a nail worth many times its weight in gold.

MISS MALECKA.

No Prospect of Trial.

I have been making some further inquiries, says a "Pall Mall Gazette" correspondent telegraphing from St. Petersburg in mail week, into the case of Miss Malecka, the young Englishwoman who is lying under arrest at Warsaw on a charge of being an active member of the Polska Partya Socialistyczna, or Polish Socialistic Society. I understand that the question of her nationality has been under discussion at the Russian Ministry of Justice, and that the legal authorities there are inclined to admit her British nationality.

If this is so, something will have been gained towards assisting her to a formal trial, but it will not assist her otherwise, as the charges will still be pressed against her. I cannot find that the case is likely to be heard soon, and at present the accused does not appear to have any legal advisor.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the British Embassy here did not move more promptly in the matter, when Miss Malecka's plight was disclosed to the Ambassador, as there is reason to think that an earlier intervention would have been effectual. The affair has dragged on so long, and the society, with which Miss Malecka is alleged to have been associated, is regarded as being, so dangerous that the Russian police are reluctant either to admit that they have made a mistake or that Miss Malecka is entitled to the benefit of any doubt.

The names of two English ladies, correspondents of Miss Malecka's, have been brought into the affair, it seems, and the police are suspicious of the existence of a regular channel of communication between this dangerous society and misguided English sympathisers.

A MUSEUM CITY.

Little Known Treasures of Innsbruck.

There are cities and town in Europe, says a writer in the "Daily Mail," that, in a classification, might rank as museums, as for instance, Rome and Florence, Candebec in Normandy, Nuremberg and Dresden. Innsbruck is one of them. The whole town and its environs constitute a complete museum of its five centuries of history and life—the wars, religion, customs and arts of the most interesting and virile peasant people in Europe. Visitors spend weeks exploring it, and then find they have not exhausted its treasures. Indeed, it is so rich that one of the largest and most interesting, the fourteenth-century Cistercian monastery at Stams, is not so much as mentioned in any guide-book, and is scarcely ever visited even by the most industrious.

AN INTERESTING MONASTERY.

I owe its "discovery" to the proprietor of the Tirolerhof. We motored out along the fine, picturesque highway that leads westward from Innsbruck towards the Arlberg, and after an hour's easy run debouched through the tiny village of Stams, drawing up before a "gasthaus" at the side of the monastery gate. The landlord came out, and I got my first surprise. He said: "Good day, sir; glad to meet you," and went on to excuse his bucolic appearance—all in fluent English. The explanation was, of course, America, but his English had no accent either American or German.

The monastery, a yellow barracks of a building, but conspicuous by its pear-shaped Mahomedan towers, which are so common in this country, stands on a sunlit, gently-sloping hillside, facing the snow-tipped range on the north side of the valley. Entering the main gate in the enclosing wall, and passing between a collection of farm buildings and a small house where a water-driven dynamo was buzzing, a sharp contrast to the brooding peace of the rest, we reached the central door and were introduced to the senior Father. He was a living tribute to the benefits, physical and mental, of monastic life—a picture of ruddy, joyous health, his eyes dancing with humour and kindliness, and happiness and content plain to be seen in his smooth, unwrinkled face. He was obviously delighted to see us, and when he found us sympathetic and interested his satisfaction was delightful. I found that the amount of Latin I had forgotten was not so great as the amount of German I had not yet learnt, so when we came to some particular treasure he expounded in the dead tongue, being too eager to tolerate laborious interpretation.

ANCIENT BOOKS AND DRAWINGS.

At first it was just ordinary monastery—long stone corridors of innumerable cells, a fine reception hall, the refectory, and endless portraits of founders, restorers, benefactors, saints, martyrs and abbots. Then we entered the library, and the Father beamed all over. His pride is justified, for it is a fine example of a mediæval library, with many treasures to charm lovers of ancient books, and drawings. First we saw missals, illuminated MSS. and "Hours," and ancient deeds, among the last an autograph letter from Andreas Hofer, short and sharp and to the point, in keeping with the character of the national hero. It was to the effect that "You have a spare rifle, which my army needs, and you won't part with it; if you don't prepare to take the consequences." Another treasure was a very early globe-map of the world, of which, the Father told us, only two other examples exist.

Then came shelves full of rare "incunabulæ," such as a history of the world of 1483, with woodcuts curiously naive, and coloured, some of them with the most absurdly wrong colours, like a child's picture-book. A lifetime among the books had not dulled the Father's pleasure or pride, and, time pressing, it was we who had to call his attention to the rest that we had not yet seen. Then with still greater pride, he produced two huge portfolios of prints and drawings, the gems of which were two hundred original "Albrecht Durer" prints and one or two of his precious drawings most of them given to the monastery by an artist who had spent his youth there.

TYROL'S LONGEST BUILDING.

Having relocked the library with a sigh of regret for all the things we had missed seeing, the Father showed some interesting triptyches and religious furniture and then the chapel, a long, plain building (the longest in the Tyrol), but redeemed from the commonplace by some fine inlaid woodwork in the stalls and wrought-metal screens and doors, all the work through patient years of lay brothers. Lastly, the cloisters and the silent garden, and then, while a train roared by two hundred yards away, good-bye to the monk and his mediæval peace and back to Innsbruck by the latest thing in motors. No formality is necessary to see over the monastery. The only reason, apparently, why the Father so seldom has a listener is that there are no convenient trains to Stams and motorists do not know of its existence.

Of course Innsbruck, with its 150,000 visitors a year, is too thoroughly known for many such corners of the "museum" to remain hidden. But there is another convent, in the suburb of Wilten, within half an hour's walk of the Tirolerhof, which is well worth the visits that it rarely gets. For this, however, an introduction is necessary. Its chief interest is a very fine collection of pewter, containing all manner of curios table furniture and some weirdly complicated contrivances that would please the hearts of the people who invent new dishes and instruments for holding and handing food. Many of them are pictured in the seventeenth and eighteenth century prints and engravings on the walls of the convent.

AN EMPEROR'S "HERMITAGE."

Also neglected by many of the guide-books is the "hermitage" of Maximilian, the Emperor whose tomb and its bronze guardians in the Hofkirche are famous. This is a "suite" of cells in the small Capuchin monastery opposite the barracks; first a tiny oratory, lit only by a oval window under the ceiling about the size of a Rugby football, a kitchen to match, and a sleeping cell just big enough to hold a plank bedstead and a "prie-dieu" beside it. Here Maximilian used to spend three or four weeks in retirement every year.

Even Castle Ambras, the Wallace collection of Innsbruck, is, I find, overlooked by half the English and American visitors. The day I went I was joined to a party of thirty odd Germans and French and two English ladies. The castle has a magnificent collection of Nuremberg, Augsburg Spanish, black Pappenheim and Innsbruck armour, which gives you the most complete idea obtainable of what a cumbersome form of manslaughter fifteenth-century knighthood was; and, besides some very early arquebuses and blunderbusses and the prototype of the Nordenfeldt machine-gun. Across the courtyard is the Spanish banquetting hall, with a beautiful ceiling of wood, inlaid, carved, painted and gilded, which dates from 1570, and in the main building a dozen or more rooms filled with the aristocracy of sixteenth-century furniture and bric-a-brac—huge carved oaken bedsteads and cabinets and bureaux, inlaid and carved, of which few famous collections have the like.

In Innsbruck, too, can still be seen the Tiroler peasant in his national dress. It will be long before there is another assembly of the jager-regiments such as that of the present Emperor's jubilee, two or three years ago, but on certain special festivals, such as the "sommerfest" the longest day of the year), men and women from several valleys come to the town to celebrate it in full festal kit. During the summer also there are regular performances of Tyrolese plays at two native theatres and various companies of "nationalsanger" sing, play and dance nightly at certain cafes.

The great annual pilgrimage to the summit of Croaghpatrick, in county Mayo—the Mount Sinai of Ireland, where St. Patrick is said to have fasted and prayed—took place on July 30. Thousands of Irish pilgrims, not only from every part of Ireland itself, but also from America, Australia, and other distant countries, climbed the steep mountain path to the summit, where Mass was celebrated in a stone oratory and a sermon was preached in the national tongue.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO?

Lessons of the air Race.

The greatest value of the race, says E. Ashworth Briggs writing in the the "Daily Mail" about the £10,000 aviation circuit race, is that it has made flying a national question. We know the aeroplane and its powers at last, and what are we going to do about it? The lessons of the race are manifold. Let us take the facts alone:

Two men have flown a thousand miles without mishap, the leader covering the whole distance in twenty-two and a half hours, or at a rough average speed of forty-four miles an hour. Both men completed the whole course with their machines absolutely intact. Beaumont had only one descent outside the official "controls." Vedrines had four, made only to inquire the way. Beaumont's engine failed him for five seconds in the whole twenty-two and a half hours. Vedrines' engine was never once wrong.

The course lay over every variety of country, and the weather varied from rain and violent wind to fog and broiling sun. None of those conditions appreciably affected their progress. The highest speed obtained by the airmen was sixty-five miles per hour, while Weymann, in his Nieuport, made over eighty-five miles. The fastest expresses were beaten, reckoning either by inclusive time or by actual racing. Witness the incident of Beaumont's outpacing the Scotch express in the Pennines. As a reliability test the race, so far as the two leaders were concerned, was a magnificent success.

It is true that all the other competitors were utterly defeated by the two Frenchmen, but their exploits were none the less considerable. Valentine's flight to Edinburgh was the finest ever made by an Englishman; Hamel's exploits were splendid for so young a man; while the representatives of the British Army and Navy were hopelessly handicapped by their inexperience.

EXAGGERATED DANGERS.

Meanwhile, we mustrid ourselves of a delusion. In many people's minds death and the aeroplane are intimately united. But the race has proved that flying is not one-half so dangerous as has been imagined. Some sixty airmen have perished in the last three years. No exact calculation is possible, but the figures should be roughly one death to every 5,000 miles flown, and that ratio is rapidly decreasing even in these early days. In all the flights ever made in England there have been only two fatalities, and that one of those was due almost certainly to heart weakness in the flyer. To go back to our comparisons. The Frenchmen won mainly by virtue of superior skill derived from larger experience. But the real reason why the second £10,000 prize follows the first across the Channel lies elsewhere. It is our fault—the fault of the Admiralty and the War Office—that the prize has gone to France.

Nearly two years have passed since the Gnome-engined Bleriot, the machine that won the race, first made its appearance. All that time we have been waiting for something better to turn up. The French worked at what they had, testing, modifying, improving from month to month, giving their officers every facility and encouragement. It was the common-sense policy, the development of the best to hand. Had we done the same, had we fostered the natural aptitudes of our Navy men, it might have been an Englishman who wears the laurels to-day.

Look at it from the soldier's point of view. Imagine, purely for the sake of argument, a German attempt at a repetition of 1870. Beaumont and Vedrines, Paulhan, Farman, Bleriot, Latham, and scores of others trained and taught to fly, and to see as they fly, would wipe out the possibility of any such disastrous enterprise as that of Sedan. In a few hours, working together, they could put at the disposition of the French commander-in-chief the position of the Germans along the whole length of the frontier. Each man, at a pinch, might fly a thousand miles in twenty-four hours, and nothing but a full fall—perhaps not even that—would keep them earth-bound.

AEROPLANES FOR THE NAVY.

This is the weapon that the British War Office is merely toying with. At some future date, we are told, from eighty to a hundred officers are to learn to fly; upon what machines is not stated. Eighty sounds a considerable number, perhaps, but it is really childishly inadequate. It takes a year of constant practice to make the efficient aerial scout. Twelve months hence both France and Germany will count their flying squads by the hundred, and twelve months' genuine effort, unhampered by false economy, might put us ahead of either.

From the British sailor's standpoint matters are even worse. Nothing is being done to develop a weapon of which he plainly sees the enormous possibilities. No steps are being taken by the Admiralty to develop the sea aeroplane. Yet think what it might do for the Fleet! It might show the position of hostile squadrons otherwise invisible. It might fly in from the sea by night over the enemy's forts and harbours. It might detect the sub-marine's approach and save a thousand lives and £2,000,000 of the nation's money by giving the warning to a single ship.

For the first time in all our history London now lies open to attack. Twenty-seven times has the Channel been flown, and not all the force of the British Navy could have stopped a single flyer. From Calais to London and back without descending—about as far as from London to Harrogate—is a mere three-hour trip which probably a hundred French airmen could make without difficulty to-day. Give them a cargo of only 100lb. each, and the possibility of mischief is not altogether trivial. Let fifty men fall by the way, and we might even then experience some small inconvenience. When Bleriot flew the Channel it was said, "England is no longer an island." That was hyperbole then. It is fact to-day.

VALKYRIES STILL IN THE SHED.

Yet the four Valkyrie aeroplanes—two for the Navy and two for the Army—presented by Mr. Barber to the nation six weeks ago are still lying in the sheds at Hendon. You will mark the zeal of our authorities to make up lost ground.

To me, and perhaps I shall not be alone in the opinion, it is deplorable past expression that we make such snail's progress. There are our Navy men, masters of the machine, the wind, the compass and the chart, waiting for permission to put us well to the front of all our rivals. There are all manner of new devices only waiting to be tested. There are Beanmonts in plenty in the ranks of the officers, and Vedrines innumerable among the engineers and the artificers. Will your lordships give them their chance?

The "Daily Mail" has provided the authorities with the "volume of public activity" which was desired. It has expended £30,000 upon the development of flying, which is a weapon, a sport, a science, and an art in one. The British people have seen and realised the immensity of flight. Now let us look for the official activity which has been promised us. For if the "Daily Mail" can afford £30,000, surely we, who paid two hundred millions to the upkeep of the Empire in a year, can spare the mere million needful to bring us abreast of our neighbours.

The annual camp of exercise of the Southern Provinces Mounted Infantry, which is usually held at Bangalore in August at the time of the annual conference of tee United Planters, Association of Southern India, has been abandoned this year owing to a hitch about the Government grant for the purpose. The conference, however, opens on the 28th instant.

An alarming accident occurred at midnight, on July 29 at Lockerbie Station on the main line of the Caledonian Railway. A light engine was signalled into a loop line to await the passing of a goods train. When the main line signals were drawn for the latter, the driver of the light engine mistook them for his own. Putting on steam he dashed into a dead end and through a points cabin, levelling the latter to the ground. The driver and his fireman had miraculous escapes from injury. The signalman was buried beneath the debris, but on search being made he was found below the floor, a beam having saved him from the falling wreckage. He was only suffering from slight bruises. There was little delay to traffic.

The Home Secretary has appointed a committee to inquire into the conditions of employment in the making-up of articles of linen, cotton, and similar fabrics, including embroidery and thread-drawing, and other industrial processes in Belfast, Londonderry and other places in the North of Ireland, with special reference to hygienic conditions of working rates, and method of payment, and earnings, and to report thereon.

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Tyres in the Making.

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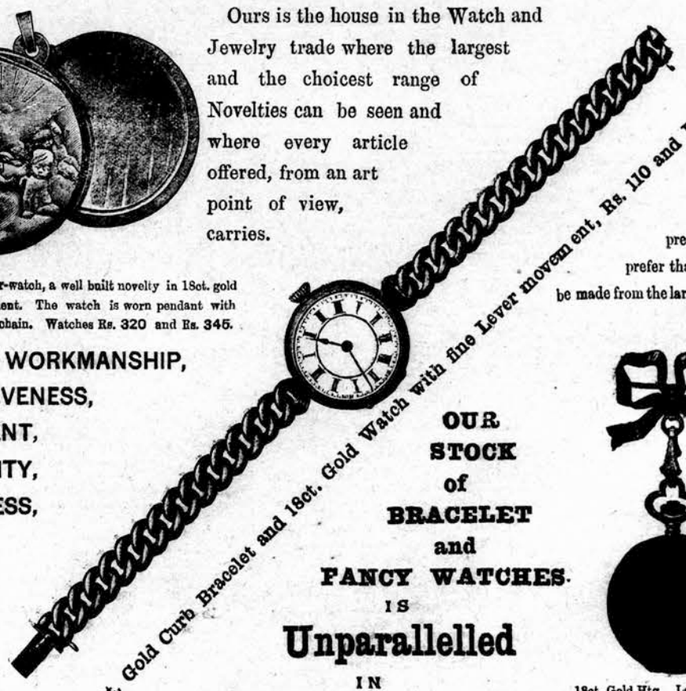

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	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 7-16		unchgd
do. Rmtes ...	94 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	52		1-3
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-26 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4-86		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills	Jan Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2 3-4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-8		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £20,0.000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£40,100,000	Inc. £400,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,800,000	Inc. £100,000
Other Deposits	...£43,300,000	Dec. £300,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£25,700,000	Dec. £300,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,600,000	Inc. £900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Dull.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Business quiet.
Total sales	2,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	100
Imports	4,000
Mid-Americans	6·73—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·27 unchgd	6·06 —01	6·01 —02	5·95 —.2	5·95 —02

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·96 —02	5·97 —02	5·99 —02	6·00 —02

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-19 Jan. 11-18
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-10 Jan. 11-16
B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-10 p. p.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Receipts at ,, Last year	.....
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Export to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton—	12·40 —20
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·23—03	Declines on unfavorable cables and advanced partially on covering.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·27—03	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	11 7-8 unchgd
Futures month of Oct.	11·1.—.4
Futures month of Dec.	11·18—.4
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 2-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 4-16.
Good Bhowngger	d 5 11-16
F. G. bhowngger	d 5 14-16
Fine Buowngger	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 14-16
Good Broach	d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 11-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool O. I. F.	d 6 4-32

Buyers, &c—Nominal.
Months—Aug.-Sept.

Good Tinnevelly d 6 5-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	5 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	34 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet by steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	35 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—August.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Value.—Quiet.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship	48 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c.ex-ship	50+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawapore	44 3-4unchgd
Do. Months—August.-Sept.	
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	72 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	65 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	7 1-2—August.-Sept.—Value. Firmer

METALS—

Copper Brazier's	£ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£56 5-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....	Nominal.

ALKALS—
"Dumbea."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar O & F India (Double bags)	16 11 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	Oct.-Dec.
To c—Firm. Only small business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar O & F India.	Entirely neglected.
Do Months of Shipments	
German beet-root 88 p.c.	14 3 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	October.
Tone—Market opened firm owing to dry weather played quieter owing to realizations.	

EAB & Similar Crystal O & F India ...19-3—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's .. Jan.-March.
Tone—Firm. High prices asked. Business impossible.
money. Mauritius Crystals O & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 O and F Calcutta ..... Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—12-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ..... De. do. ..... Aug.-Nov.—13-9—Value. July-Oct.—19.2—12 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ..... Do. do. ..... Aug.-Nov.—14 1 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ..... Aug.-Nov.—14-3—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [18th August, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	31	35,825
B B and C I Railway	37	46,995

FINANCIAL

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs	170 1-2
Do. do Marks	133 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	131 3-4
Shanghai ,,	174 1-2
Japan ,,	150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready	Rs. 95	8	0
Forward	,, 96	5	0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24	0	6
Australian ,,	,, 24	0	6
Sovereigns ,,	,, 15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty	,, 61	0	0
,, 1st Settlement	,, 61	0	0
,, 2nd ,,	,, 61	1	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 39·40 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 10·60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 1-16d., tenderers receiving 16·03 to 16·06 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 51 lakhs and for the next week 50 lakhs are again offered.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	2,74,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	9,91,000
Sundries	.....	24,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	18,28,000
Other Authorized Securities	unchanged	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	1,74,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	3,31,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,21,000	.....
Bullion	.....	22,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,06,000	.....
Sundries	.....	18,000
Cash	.....	47,000

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	400,776	422,820
Central India... ...	.....	147,521	2.2,818
Barsee and Nagur ...	.....	117,093	269,777
Berar	.....	356,614	525,8.8
Central Provinces ...	.....	150,117	293,984
Total Oomras ...	.....	1,176,121	1,735,297
Dholleras	176	257,676	254,779
Broach	.....	218,511	305,419
Compta and Dharwar.	5,530	249,641	241,816
Westerns	1,804	44,778	40,120
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	385	296,534	408,799
Bengals (Rajputana)...	184	136,473	122,468
Sind	509	68,684	42,535
Persian	46	2,915	3,976
American	.....	6,658	866
Egyptian	...	2,613	650
Other sorts	.....	538	254
Total ...	8,634	2,470,127	3,156,979

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	8,634	10,470	— 1,836
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th Aug.	2,470,127	3,156,970	—686,843
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	3,484	4,757	— 1,273
China ...			
Japan ...	4,237	8,693	— 4,456
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	7,721	13,450	— 5,729
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 17th Aug			
Europe ...	922,788	1,058,776	—135,993
China ...	14,510	98,167	— 83,657
Japan ...	596,515	844,023	—247,478
Coast Ports ...	31,598	35,151	— 3,555
Total...	1,535,434	2,036,117	—470,683
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	1,513	5,978	— 4,465
China ...			
Japan ...	Nil.	490	— 490
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 8th July 1911—11,324 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 17th June 1911—5,291 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

During the week the market fluctuated under the influence of weather in America. Some deterioration has taken place by drought and boll-weevil but prices do not record much change. The tone of the Liverpool market was all along dull and business was much restricted owing to labour strike. As soon as the labour troubles are over and business is resumed at its normal aspect the market is expected to recover, as the deterioration to the crop is larger than the trade has accepted. Texas crop estimates are reduced 9 per cent. which makes a difference of nearly 450,000 bales Messrs. Neill Brothers circular was bullish and the crop has been reported to be suffering from the heat in some of the sections of the cotton belt.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Oct. ...	11·21	11·23	+02
,, Dec. ...	11·21	11·27	+05
Spot ...	12·40	12·40	unch
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·12	11·17	+05
,, Dec. ...	11·12	11·18	+06
Spot ...	12	11·7-8	—1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	6·29	6·27	—02
,, Nov.-Dec...	5·96	5·95	—01
Spot ...	6·80	6·73	—07

There had been a little more doing in the ready market but business was interrupted owing to holidays. There has been almost nothing doing in the new crop contracts and both buyers and sellers are indifferent, the former for want of Home demand and the latter for the bad crop prospects in India.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 302	March,	
Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat	,, 297	Jan,	
Fine M G Nagpur	,, 294	,,	
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	,, 285	,,	
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,, 277	,,	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,, 292	,,	
Fine M G Bengal	,, 292	Nov.	
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 285	Dec.	
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 279	Jan,	
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	,, 265	,,	

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Irregular.
Estimated Sales	2,000 bales
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·26 —01	6·06 unchgd	6·00 unchgd	5·96 +01

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
5·95 +01	5·96 unchgd	5·98 +01	5·98 —01	6·00 —02

FREIGHTS.

Freights.—This market is uncertain, while for some ports there is no demand at another price, for Hull and Antwerp a brisk business was done at very good rates.

The following business is reported :—

Antwerp.—2,000 tons August shipment at 16s. 6d and 2,000 tons September at 13s 9d light seeds 15s seeds.

Dunkirk.—2,000 tons September at 14s 6d light seeds, poppyseeds 15s seeds at 15s 6d.

Hull.—10,000 tons seeds September at 14s.

Hamburg.—1,900 tons light seeds at 14s 3d poppyseed at 14s 6d and 14s 9d.

The following Fixtures are reported this week :—

The s. s. "Irismere".—August loading two Ports at 20s 6d.

The s. s. "Kirkfield".—August loading two Ports at 20s 6d.

The s. s. "Floristan".—August-September loading Bombay to Antwerp at 20s.

The s. s. "Bardsey".—September loading Bombay or Mormagoa to 1 picked port at 19s 6d.

Taffe and Sons' white Shirlings B 10-30 at Rs. 9-10·0 p. p.

Market closes quiet, rates unchanged.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market has passed through wild fluctuations. In the beginning part of the week an advance of 5 annas per cent. was recorded in both ready and forward prices owing to improved Home demand but since then nearly the whole advance has been lost due to the absence of new business in London on account of labour strikes. As soon as business is resumed to its normal position market is likely to recover. Crop prospects continue unsatisfactory.

RAPESEED :—

The market has ruled very firm during the week and prices have advanced owing to better enquiries. The stocks are very small and restrict business.

WHEAT:—

Owing to no improved prospects in the weather conditions the market rules firm and prices for all kinds of wheat and other cereals show hardening tendency. There is a great for fodder and the scarcity authorities are considering the question of reducing the troops that are to be concentrated for the Delhi Durbar.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	8,634 bales
Wheat ...	...	98,670 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	9142 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	10,305 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	1,905 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	2,576 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	4,127 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	21,525 ,,
Rice ...	...	186,996 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	2,519 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	43,084 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	40,347 ,,
Gram ...	...	12,917 ,,
Joowar ...	...	28,814 ,,
Maize ...	...	Nil

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Prints and Dyeds.—Market continues very dull.
Grey Goods.—Market dull.
T. Red Prints.—Market continues very dull.
T. R. Plains and Dhooties.—Home market steady. No business done.
Bombay market quiet. No demand.
White Goods.—Market is depressed in the absence of demand.

METALS.

Copper and Y. Metal.—The Home market shows a slight drop in Copper but prices for Y. Metal are higher owing to advanced prices of Spelter. There is no change to report in our market.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	,, 5	12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'csn	,, 4	12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 75°	Abel A'csn	,, 4	8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	,, 4	0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,, 4	8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins ,, 3	10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		,, 3	10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		,, 3	0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°		,, 3	10 0

The following are to-day's quotations for Saturday's report in the "Bombay Gazette" :—
The Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
	unsteady.		
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil " Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per two tins ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	10	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is dull and declining. Absence of rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar and other parts of country has caused great anxiety and that is the chief reason of Mill Shares declining. Bank Bombay Shares have declined to Rs. 1,745 ; Bank of India's to Rs. 67 1-2 ; Bank of Burmah's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 136 ; Bank of Baroda's at Rs. 67 ; Indian Specie Bank Shares are unchanged at Rs. 51 1-2 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank at Rs. 9 1-2 ; Eastern Bank have declined to Rs. 75. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton have advanced to Rs. 165 ; Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,732 1-2 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company Shares after touching to Rs. 1,140 have again improved to Rs. 1,150 ; Crescent's have declined to Rs. 63 3-4 ; David's to Rs. 365 ; Edward Sassoon Mill Company's Shares are quiet at Rs. 182 1-2 ; Fazulbhoy Mill Shares at Rs. 200 ; Framji Petit's have dropped to Rs. 1,120 ; Finlay's to Rs. 240 ; Imperial's to Rs. 120 ; Khattau Makanji Mill Shares have changed hands at Rs. 805 ; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 615 ; Leopold's to Rs. 70 ; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,315 ; Maneckjee Petit's to Rs. 2,520 ; Morarji Gooculdas' to Rs. 2,725 ; New Great Eastern to Rs. 160 ; New City of Bombay to Rs. 740 ; Phoenix to Rs. 71 1·4 ; Sassoon Mill Shares to Rs. 765 ; Swan Mill Shares to Rs. 195 ; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,060 ; Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary Shares to Rs. 480. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles' are unchanged at Rs. 90 ; Bombay Burma Trading Company at Rs. 550 ; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld. Ordinary Shares are unchanged at Rs. 137 1-2 ; and a good lot of Preference Shares has been placed at Rs. 172 1-2 X. D. Bombay Flour's have dropped to Rs. 890 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary Shares are quiet at Rs. 282 1-2 ; and Preference Shares at Rs. 300 ; Central India Mining Company Shares are steady at Rs. 30 ; Marcks' have changed hands at Rs. 100 X. D. ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company Shares are weak at Rs. 770 ; Shivrajpurs'. are steady at Rs. 17 ; Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary Shares have improved to Rs. 69 1-2 ; Deferred Shares to Rs. 102 and Preference Shares to Rs. 166 ; Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 510 X. D. ; Press Shares are weak and have more or less declined in prices. Indian Cotton to Rs. 135 ; New Mofussil's to Rs. 835 ; New Berar's to Rs. 535. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej Old Shares are steady at Rs. 637 1-2 ; New Shares at Rs. 617 1-2 ; Amritsar Patty's are unchanged at Rs. 127 ; Sindh Light Railway Shares at Rs. 127 ; Tapty Valley Railway Shares are in demand at Rs. 495 to Rs. 497 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Dhoka's are unchanged at Rs. 125 ; Central Provinces have ruled at and about Rs. 33 1-2 ; Guzerat Railway Shares have improved to Rs. 30. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, AUGUST 18.

The freight market is practically at a standstill, shippers in the face of failure of the monsoon in the Punjab being afraid to do anything in freights. No engagements have been made during the week nor have any charters been reported. The local wheat market prices are rising from day to day, and altogether, the outlook is by no means a pleasant one.

ARRIVALS.

Per s s. "Salsette," Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 4th instant, which left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Dashwood, Mr S L
Guther, Mr F
Koob, Mr M
Luard, Major E B
McReddie, Miss J H
McCullough, Mr H
Smith, Mr S B and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Attachester, Mrs
Armitaraj, Dr S
Brandon, Mrs
Bigsby, Mr
Bayley, K C S I, Sir, Chas
Collects, Mr J S and Mrs
Chisholm, Mr N W
Chamberlain, Mr H
Dhoraj, Sahib
Haplin, Mr T
Eliot, Capt M
Garda, Mr F M
Hervey, Mrs H and Miss Ayah
Hewitt, Mr C and Mrs
Harilal, Mr
Hext, Mr C W
H H The R Dhiraj, Sahib
Jamsy, Mr S and Mrs
Jeejeebhoy, Sir J
Kirke, Mr
Kunwar, Sirdar Singh
Kinloch, Mr J
Leake, Mr H M
Murray, Capt H F F
Maskensis, Mr D G
Native Servant of Raja
Prideaux, Mr N and Mrs
Sladen, Miss E
Schreyock, Mr A
Sir Nahar, Singh
Vines, Comdr D F
Will, Mr G

BRINDSI TO BOMBAY.

Bhonale, Major
Edeham, Capt
Four Native Servants
Gwalior, H H The Maharaj Scindia of
Hasrati, Capt A W
Ingle, Col
Jall, Capt D M
Kaksar, Col K N
Motilal, Mr
One Native Servant
Puri, Mr N M
Peyton, Brig-Gen W E
Sir Nakar, Singh
Scindia, Col Y R
Sisole, Major R
Singh, Major R
Taylor, Lt-Col A H
Two Native Servants of Sir Waksr Singh
Three Native Servants
Two Native Servants
Wheatly, Maj P
Wazle, Col D S

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Cleaver, Lt C R
Laidlaw, Mr P

LONDON TO BOMBAY FOR MADRAS.

Ireland, Dr. T.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th August, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	17	2	p. m.	19	35
Teheran ...	18	12	15 p.m.	2	45
Suez	18	2	15 p. m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Aripse, Babiora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m. (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this route, telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only. (8-8-11.)

Bhamo route to China light between Talifu and Thuyung (18-8-11). But interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tsuyung and Yunnanpu. (18-8-11.

Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormuz and Ahwaz (16-8-11).

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).
After the Chamber matter is over.
For Consent Decree.

989-10 Mehta and D Ramji Devkaran and another vs Bai Santokebai Captain and V.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Commercial Cause.

236-11 Crawford B and Co. A Blaschcek and Co. vs Lakhmichand Ramchand Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.
Bombay, 19th August.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant, from 4 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1745
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1665
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 ,,	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	136
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 ,,	67
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 ,,	10½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£39
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	75
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	42	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	525
Alliance	1000	1000	...	62½
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	189
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	165
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	550
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	300
Century	100	100	8	185
Central India	500	500	70	1735
China	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1150
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	192½
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 30	460
Crescent	100	100	4	63½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	320
Crown	500	500	30	500
David	250	250	10	356½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	525
Empress	500	500	...	200
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	182½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	200
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1120
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	240
Gokl Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	440
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	360
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	120
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	400
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	nil	720
James Greaves	500	500	...	285
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	260
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	150
Khandesh	1000	610	25	700
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	805
Kohinoor	500	500	15	615
Leopold	100	100	...	70
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1315
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2500
Maneckji Petit's	1000	1000	20	2520
Morarji Gooculdas	1000	1000	60	2725
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...	100
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	160
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phoenix	1000	1000	6	71½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	850
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	400
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	765
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	537
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4150
S. Manchas	250	250	15	115
Standard Mills	500	500	25	925
Sun	250	250	nil	80
Swan	250	250	10	195
Swadesh	500	500	25	1060
Textile	500	500	20	340
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	nil	480
Do.	500	500	nil	610
Western India	1000

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 4.

THE ALBANIAN SETTLEMENT.

The Malissori refugees have decided that King Nicholas's word is good enough, and are probably on their way home by now. It is suggested that an unsought ally of Montenegro, in the cause of peace, has been the appearance of cholera, which made all parties disposed to hasten out of an insanitary situation. But, apart from that, there can be little doubt that King Nicholas has given the right advice, and that the refugees have been wise to take it. Public admission by the Turks that they have been on the wrong tack in their treatment of the Albanians was not to be expected, but they may be taken as having acted for all practical purposes in that spirit. It is devoutly to be hoped that this will not prove to be a mere patching up. If sharp criticisms of Young Turkey have been necessary recently, that is only from a sincere desire to see Young Turkey making progress, and not slipping back into Hamidism, or worse. Sir Edward Grey put England's view clearly when he said that we desire above all things to see Young Turkey managing for itself on soundly progressive lines. Its failure would mean the final bankruptcy of Turkey in Europe, and calamity for the whole world.

THE CASE OF MISS MALECKA.

One have before called attention to the case of Miss Malecka and must once more run the gauntlet of protest that always attaches to inconvenient iteration. This unfortunate lady is being detained in a Russian prison at Warsaw on pretexts so flimsy that the authorities have not ventured to formulate them, in reply to demands. Her friends over here have presented repeatedly for the consideration of the Muscovite authorities a case which to our minds is undeniable, and have so far met with nothing but a stone-wall silence. If this lady were a notorious political intriguer, a Russian returned after sojourn abroad on some mysterious mission, or even a turbulent British Suffragette intent on infecting Russian women with the new virus of the feminist "advance," one could understand this summary and stolid procedure on the part of the Warsaw officials. But she is an Englishwoman out and out, the intellectual daughter of an Englishwoman and a cultured immigrant, who took out papers of naturalisation here half a century ago. She is, as most musicians are, a person of delicate nurture and physique, and incarceration for six months must have produced disastrous results upon her constitution. But if all this cumulative evidence establishes a heavy indictment on an autocratic regime like Russia's, what shall one say of the bitter blame that lies against our own Government, the refuge of all undesirable aliens. Once more, this is a case for immediate action and complete redress.

BRITAIN AND THE WORLD.

To the British mind the suggestion, which has now found its way into the German semi-official Press, that Mr. Lloyd George's speech was largely intended to divert attention from the Veto crisis, will seem the funniest thing that has been or could be said about the subject. It is often permissible to interpret a man's motives in the light of the motives he attributes to others; and the only effect of this unconsciously humorous contention can be to strengthen the belief that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter was electioneering when he made his Agadir move. Perhaps it is worth while to repeat, for the enlightement of German commentators, that nobody in this country, or, as one trusts and believes, in France, has the slightest doubt that the spokesman of the Cabinet meant exactly what he said. If Sir Edward Grey is in a position to add anything definite, we may be sure that this point will be made perfectly clear. Even in Berlin it now appears to be admitted that Britain is entitled to know "whatever concerns Morocco," though apparently our right to a say in any deal that goes outside Morocco is contested. This is precisely what, neither in loyalty to the Entente nor in respect of our own direct interests, can for a moment be contemplated. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has not talked about "shining armour," as the fashion in certain other quarters is nor is he or anybody else likely to do so. But the simple fundamental doctrine that Britain will decide for herself, where British interests are involved, and quietly insist upon being heard in such matters, has received timely utterance.

"WAKE UP ENGLAND."

The sort of logic that lives in most things has worked out the probabilities of the Circuit of Britain to a hard but obvious conclusion, and Beaumont wins. With all one's sympathy for the runner-up, and one's appreciation of the way in which he takes a nauseous disappointment, one thinks, it is the old case of victory for the finer weapon—the Toledo blade against the cutlass. Beaumont is not merely inured by training to as much hard usage as Vedrines, but that very training has given him extra sinews in the shape of intellectual advantage. He has read his maps better; when they failed, he knew his compass; and when he came to ground, he had English on his lips to help him on. All this it was that more than counterbalanced the greater speed of his rival's machine, and the extra zeal that Vedrines' fellow-mechanics would be safe to put into their work for the love and honour of their calling. A few years ago there appeared in Paris an acute and suggestive book, "A quoi tient la superiorite des Anglo-Saxons?" and if the contents did not cheer us the title did. Mr. Grahame White sets the opposite problem in the "Chronicle," and supplies a quite insufficient answer. One can understand the common-sense policy which leaves the risk of initiative to others, and waits till working safety is assured. That was all very well in the case of the Suez Canal, and is the actuating principle of commerce. But it is not good enough for sport or science, and aviation is both. With men like Lord Northcliffe and the Aero Club behind them, our men need ask no longer for State assistance and eternal sushine. Let them win their spurs, and work off this desperate accummulation of arrears. We are getting tired of playing second fiddle to our neighbours.

A PLEA FOR ANTAGONISM.

There is some grim humour in the fact that one of the first papers read at the first Universal Races Congress, convened to discuss and assist the meeting of East and West, should be an eloquent plea for racial and national antagonism. If anybody were invited to guess the nationality of its author, he would pretty certainly hit it the very first time. It was Dr. Felix von Luschan, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Berlin. One had not the full text of the professor's paper before one, but the chief criticism suggested by the brief newspaper reports is that he was rather mixing up "race" and "nation." For his main point seems to have been a jeer at "small-minded people" who "whine about the horrid cost of Dreadnoughts" when their nations cheerfully spend far more on wine, beer, and brandy. The point is good enough, as a corrective to "sloppy" fraternalism as between nations. Only one could be glad to pin the professor to the racial aspect which seems more properly the subject of this Congress. It would be interesting to know in plain language whether, when he pronounces that "racial antagonism" is a good thing, he means that it is desirable that antagonism between German and Pole should be kept briskly alive within the German Empire, and similar but much more complicated series of antagonisms in the Balkan Peninsula and in Austria-Hungary. One suspects that the German professorial view does lean that way.

AT THE FORRIGN OFFICE.

The conjecture that foreign crisis occupied much of the attention of Cabinet Council is no doubt correct. We may be sure that it was not the question of creating peers which Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Lloyd George had been previously discussing with our Ambassador in Paris. There is much significance in the composition of this preliminary council—the head of the Government, the Foreign Minister, the Minister who not only acted as mouthpiece the other day but represents the Radical part of the Cabinet, and the diplomat who is our official channel of communication with France. This conference may be taken as meaning that in the foreign crisis the British Cabinet is solid, and that France and England mean to remain solid too. Apart from the actual agreement between the two Governments that may be arrived at, the fact of their united action will in itself be of vital importance. For it can scarcely be doubted that a loosening of the Entente, the sowing of suspicions and mutual distrust between England and France, would be prized by Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter as a triumph equal to any terrritorial acquisition for his country. It is the old game, attempted before Algeciras, at Potsdam, and again and again; and the sooner it is realised that it is not to be allowed to proceed, the better for everybody.

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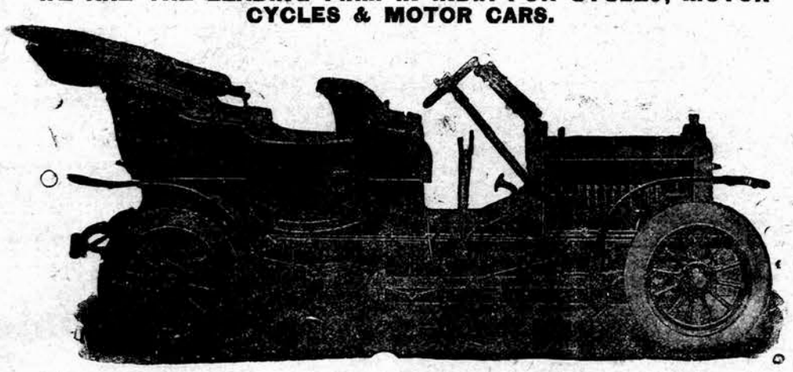

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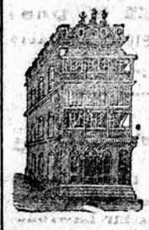

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